GAZETTEER

OF THE

SIMLA DISTRICT.

1888-9.

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PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it, as far as possible, by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Report, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V (General Administration), and a great part of Chap. VI (Towns) have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Chap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to. But a great portion of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Col. Wace's Assessment Reports of the district.

His Settlement was conducted under special circumstances, and of course was concerned only with the village areas of British Territory. Accordingly, his reports afford very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. After a time, doubtless, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the

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LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.	
		Simla and Bharauli.	Kot Khái and Kotgúrú.
Total square miles (1881)	18	4	14
Cultivated square miles (1878)	15	4	11
Culturable square miles (1878)	3	1	2
Irrigated square miles (1878)	1	1	......
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	20	7	13
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	68·3	68·3	61·7
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	263	121	142
Total population (1881)	42,945	33,098	9,847
Rural population (1881)	20,909	11,062	9,847
Urban population (1881)	22,036	22,036	......
Total population per square mile (1881)	2,386	8,274	703
Rural population per square mile (1881)	1,162	2,766	703
Hindus (1881)	32,428	22,753	9,675
Sikhs (1881)	202	200	2
Jains (1881)	23	23	......
Musalmans (1881)	6,935	6,804	131
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881) *	14,142	5,251	8,891
Average annual Gross Revenue (1877 to 1881)†	141,871	......	......

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous.

† Land, Tribute, Local Rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Simla district is the northernmost of the seven districts of the Delhi division, and consists of several detached tracts or plots situated in the Lower Himalayas between the Sutlej and Tauns* rivers. These plots are surrounded by the territories of independent chiefs under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who is *ex-officio* Superintendent of Hill States. The total area of British territory, which is included in the district, is 86 square miles, the details of which are shown below. These details, which are correct, do not agree even approximately with the official areas of the Government reports; while the population of the village tracts is taken from the Settlement Census, and is about 25 per cent. less than that given by the Census of 1881, the difference being partly due to the annual migration from the villages to Simla which takes place in the season. The difference is wholly in the Simla tahsíl. The Census taken in February 1881 gives the population of the district as 42,945, and of the Simla Hill States as 502,853.

Name of Plot.	Total area (acres).	Barren (acres).	Government forest (acres).	Village forest (acres).	Village pasture (acres).	Cultivated (acres).	Population.	Revenue (rupees.)
Kot Khai ...	22,041	497	7,090	3,047	6,448	4,959	6,403	7,980
Kotgúrú ...	10,633	372	1,693	1,346	4,436	2,786	3,444	3,446
Simla (Government lands) ...	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	12,305	...
Simla (village lands)	559	33	...	5	269	252	448	573
Jatogh ...	365	...	...	...	...	...	953	...
Bharaulí ...	14,989	6,932	206	...	5,061	2,790	4,403	5,279
Sabáthú ...	589	..	...	...	...	...	2,329	...
Kálka ...	684	129	136	...	...	419	1,437	595
Kasauli ...	838	...	...	...	...	...	2,807	...
Dagshai ...	858	...	...	...	...	...	3,642	...
Sanáwar ...	120	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	...
Solan ...	180	...	...	...	...	...	135	...
TOTAL ...	55,164	7,963	9,125	4,398	16,214	11,206	39,339	17,873

The district is divided into two tahsíls, that of Kot Khai and Kotgúrú (generally, but erroneously, called Kotgarh), which is composed of the two tracts bearing those names; and that of Simla, which comprises the remainder of the district. Kot Khai, Kotgúrú, Bharaulí, Kálka, and Simla are the only portions of the district which include village lands, the remaining plots being wholly occupied by Cantonments, Government buildings, and public institutions.

* A considerable tributary of the Jamna.

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Descriptive.
General description.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the tahsíls into which it is divided are given in Table No. I opposite page 1. But the areas in this, as in the other numbered tables, are taken from the Administration Report, and are quite incorrect, the table above, which embodies the results of the recent Settlement Survey, giving the true areas. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls, namely, Simla, which had in February 1881, at a time of year when the summer residents which constitute so large a portion of the community, were absent, a population of 13,258 souls. The Census taken in September 1878 gave a population of 17,440, and there is no doubt but that the summer population has considerably increased since that date. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Simla, while an Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Kasauli in independent charge. Simla stands 32nd in order of area and 32nd in order of population among the 32 districts of the Province, comprising 0·02 per cent. of the total area, 0·23 per cent. of the total population, and 0·90 per cent. of the urban population of British territory.

The latitude, longitude and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below :—

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Simla ...	31° 6′	77° 13′	7,116
Dagshai ...	30° 53′	77° 6′	6,081
Kasauli ...	30° 53′	77° 1′	6,320
Sabáthú ...	30° 58′	77° 2′	4,240
Kotgúrú ...	31° 19′	77° 31′	*5,000

Component parts of the district.

The Kálka iláqa consists of two villages lying at the foot of the Kasauli hill, just where the new road to Simla enters the hills. They have a little irrigation, and some highly manured land that is not irrigated; but three-fourths of their land is rather poor soil cultivated on the two-year course, mainly with light crops of wheat or barley in the rabi, and másh in the kharíf. These villages were made over by the Patiála State in 1843 in connection with the new road to Simla.

The Bharaulí iláqa has been British territory since the close of the Gúrkha war in A.D. 1815. It lies in the hollow of the hill country, midway between Kasauli and Simla. It is in form a narrow strip of hill country, extending from Sabáthú to Kiári Ghát near Simla. As the crow flies it is not more than eight miles long, and its breadth varies from six to two miles. It also includes the two detached villages of Kála and Kalag near Sairi, ten miles from Simla on the old Simla road; and the detached iláqa of Shiwa (four small villages) three miles north-west of Kasauli. The whole is hill country.

The Kálka iláqa is surrounded by Patiála territory. The Bharaulí iláqa is also bounded on the north and east by territory of that State, except for a small part of its east boundary where it touches Keonthal. On the south and west Bharaulí is bounded

* Approximate.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Component parts of the district.

by the small States of Baghát and Kuthár. The Kálka lands lie about 2,200 feet, and the Bharaulí lands between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea level. The rainfall may be taken to be the same as Simla in the cold season, and three-fourths that of the Simla fall in the summer season. The Simla fall averages nine inches in the former season (October to March) and 57 inches in the latter season (April to September). The Bharaulí hills are not of a very rugged or difficult character. There is no forest except a small chír forest of 204 acres known as Rakh Kothí on the south border. But, as a rule, the hill sides are well grassed. The drainage of the Bharaulí villages flows into the Gambhír, which is an affluent of the Sutlej.

The Kotgúrú iláqa lies 22 miles north-east from Simla, as the crow flies. By road it is 50 miles. It is a spur of the Hattú mountain, and overlooks the Sutlej. The bed of the Sutlej at the foot of the Kotgúrú spur (Lauri bridge) is about 3,000 feet above sea level, and the cultivated lands spread from the banks of the Sutlej to near the top of the spur, some 4,500 feet higher. Originally a part of the Kot Khai chiefship, it was held by the Kulu Rája, and subsequently by the Rája of Bashahr, for some years prior to the Gúrkha usurpation; and when the Gúrkhas were expelled by the British Government in A.D. 1815, it was retained by us as a convenient advanced military post.

The eastern boundary of the Kot Khai iláqa lies 20 miles due east of Simla: the distance by road is over 30 miles. The iláqa is entirely surrounded by Native Hill States, and is cut off from the sister tract of Kotgúrú by ten miles (as the crow flies) of mountain country. Kot Khai itself is purely mountain country, and contains the source of the Giri. The bed of that river as it leaves the tract is said to be about 5,000 feet above sea level, and the mountains rise about 3,000 feet higher. Kot Khai was annexed in 1828, consequent on the misconduct of the Rána and on his expressed wish that the Government should take over his country.

The Simla settlement is a small tract of 6·042 square miles in extent, situated about 40 miles within the hills north of Umballa, from which it is distant altogether about 76 miles by the most direct route. It is surrounded by native states as follows: North and west Patiála; south and east Keonthal; north-east Koti. The settlement contains, besides the station, several villages and several square miles of forest land.

Jatogh is a small military station situated about two miles from the western extremity of Simla.

Sabáthú is situated 18 miles north of Kálka, and on the southern limit of the British perganáh of Bharaulí.

Kasauli is a small military station on the top of the ridge overhanging Kálka, from which it is distant nine miles by the road. It is surrounded by Independent States.

Dagshai is a military station about ten miles north-east from Kasauli. It is surrounded by Independent States.

Sanáwar, the site of the Henry Lawrence Military Asylum, is situated two miles north-east from the Station of Kasauli. It is bordered by the Native States of Patiála and Baghát.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Solon is a small tract situated 31 miles south of Simla on the cart road between Kálka and Simla. It was originally taken up as a rifle range; but a good many huts have been erected in the place. It is now used as a sanitarium for a wing of a regiment. It is entirely surrounded by the territory of the Bagát State.

Simla Hill States.

It has been said that the detached tracts which constitute the district lie scattered over the territories of the Simla Hill States. The Gúrkha war, which ended in 1815-16, left us in possession of the whole tract of hill country extending from the Gogra to the Sutlej. Kumáon and the Dehra Dún were annexed to the British dominions; but the rest, with the exception of Bharaulí, and a few other tracts or plots of land retained as military posts, and a portion sold to the Rája of Patiála, was restored to the Hill Rájas, from whom it had been wrested by the Gúrkhas. Of the states thus restored, that of Garhwál is now attached as a dependency to the North-West Provinces: the remainder are included among the dependencies of the Punjab, and are known collectively as the Simla Hill States. These States are bounded on the east by the high wall of the Himalayas; on the north-west by the mountains of Spiti and Kulu belonging to the district of Kángra, and lower down by the Sutlej separating them from the State of Sukét and Kángra proper; on the south-west by the plains of Umballa; on the north-east by the Dehra Dún and the Native State of Garhwál. They extend between the parallels of Lat. 30° 20′ and 32° 5,′ and Long. 76° 30′ and 79° 1.′ They are controlled by the Superintendent of Hill States in subordination to the Commissioner of Delhi. The following table gives some leading statistics regarding them. Further information will be found in Section C of this Chapter; while their history is sketched in Chapter IV.

Simla Hill States.

Name of State.	Total area.	Population (1881).	Supposed Revenue.	Tribute.
	Square miles.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Sirmur (Náhan)	1,045	112,371	2,10,000	......
Kahlúr (Biláspur)	448	86,548	1,00,000	8,000
Bashahr	3,257	64,345	50,000	3,945
Hindúr (Nálagarh)	249	53,373	90,000	5,000
Keonthal	112	31,154	60,000	......
Bághal	124	20,633	60,000	3,600
Baghát	60	8,339	8,000	603
Jubbal	257	19,196	30,000	2,520
Kumhársain	94	9,515	10,000	2,000
Bhajji	94	12,106	23,000	1,440
Mailog	53	9,169	10,000	1,440
Balsan	50	5,190	7,000	1,080
Dhámi	29	3,322	8,000	720
Kuthár	19	3,648	5,000	1,000
Kunhiár	9	1,923	4,000	180
Mángal	13	1,060	700	72
Bíja	4	1,158	1,000	180
Darkutí	4	590	600	......
Taroch	75	3,216	6,000	288
Sángri	16	2,593	1,000	.....

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Mountain systems.

It is almost impossible to convey, without the aid of a map, any clear idea of the orography of the Simla tract. The following general description of the Lower Himalayas, taken from Volume III of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, will indicate the Alpine features and characteristics of the area, after which an attempt will be made to trace the lie of the principal ranges. The geology of the tract is fully discussed in Mr. Medlicott's Sketch of the Geology of the Punjab, which is included in the Provincial Volume of this series, and is also published as a separate pamphlet.

The Himalayas "present as a whole three well marked regions: the range of peaks; then a broad band of hills commonly spoken of as the lower or outer Himalaya; and outside or to the south of these comes a narrow fringing band of much lower hills, for which the name Sub-Himalaya is appropriate, and of which the Siwálik Hills are the type. The lower or outer Himalaya exhibits no approach to a regular gradation of elevation. From within ten to twenty miles of the peaks to about an equal distance from the plains the hills have a very uniform aspect and elevation. They average from 7,000 to 9,000 feet in height, in some exceptional cases rising to 10,000 or even 12,000 feet. The peak of the Chor, about 25 miles to the south-east of Simla, is one instance of this higher elevation close upon the outer limits of the region. Herbert describes this feature more minutely. He says: 'If we divide the country south of the line of greatest elevation into five parallel zones, the fifth will be as high as the third, and the fourth considerably lower than either.' The existing outline of the ridges throughout the Lower Himalaya is due to sub-aerial denudation; the denudation type of hill contour, characterized by the close recurrence of irregular ridges and equally irregular river courses transverse to the general direction of the mountain regions, being strongly stamped upon them. The outer limit of the Lower Himalaya is generally a very marked feature. Along it the change is a rapid one to hills of much less elevation and of different aspect. As a general rule, the hills of this zone [the sub-Himalayan zone] attain only very moderate elevations, but they exhibit a striking uniformity of arrangement, and in this respect contrast strongly with the Lower Himalayan ridges. The snowy peaks form groups of summits along a culminating zone, rather than any approach to a regular ridge."

The mountains of the Simla States form a continuous series of ranges ascending from the low hills which bound the plains of Umballa to the great central chain of the Eastern Himalayas. This central chain terminates a few miles south of the Sutlej in the most northern of the States, that of Bashahr. The same state is broken on its northern frontier by spurs from the snowy hills which separate it from Spiti, and on the east by similar spurs from the range by which it is shut off from the Chinese Empire. Starting from the termination of the central Himalayas, a transverse range—the last to the south of the Sutlej—runs south-west throughout the length of the Simla States, forming the water-shed

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.
Mountain systems.

between the Sutlej and the Jamna—in other words, between the Indus and the Ganges. A few miles north-east of Simla, it divides into two main branches: one following the line of Sutlej in a north-west direction, and the other continuing south-east, until, at a few miles north of Sabáthú, it meets at right angles the mountains of the outer or Sub-Himalayan system, which have a direction parallel to the central Himalayas *i.e.,* from north-east to north-west. It is upon this branch that the Sanitarium of Simla lies. The whole range, for the sake of convenience, will hereafter be alluded to as the Simla range. South and east of Simla, the hills lying between the Sutlej and the Tauns* centre in the great Chor mountain, 11,982 feet high, itself the termination of a minor chain that branches off southwards from the main Simla range, of which the course has been described already.

The mountain system of these States (excluding the State of Bashahr) may be thus mapped out roughly into three portions :—

(1) The Chor mountain, and spurs radiating from it, occupying the south-east corner;

(2) The Simla range, extending from the central Himalayas to the neighbourhood of Sabáthú;

(3) The mountains of the Sub-Himalayan series, running from north-east to north-west, and forming the boundary of the Umballa plains.

The last-mentioned group may be subdivided into the Sub-Himalayas proper, and an outer range, corresponding to the Siwálik hills of Hoshiárpur on the one side and of the Gangetic Doáb on the other. The Sub-Himalayan and the Siwálik ranges form parallel lines, having between them an open space of varying width. In Náhan this open space is known as the Khiárda Dún, a broad and well cultivated valley. The corresponding Dún in Nálagarh is still more open, and is also richly cultivated.

The wilder parts of Bashahr beyond the Sutlej are thus described by Sir H. Davies :—

"Immediately to the south of Spiti and Láhaul is the district of Kanáwar, which forms the largest sub-division of the Bashahr principality, and consists of a series of rocky and precipitous ravines, descending rapidly to the bed of the Sutlej. The district is about 70 miles long by 40 and 20 broad at its northern and southern extremities respectively. In middle Kanáwar the cultivated spots have an average elevation of 7,000 feet. The climate is genial, being beyond the influence of the periodical rains of India; and the winters are comparatively mild. Upper Kanáwar more resembles the Alpine region of Thibet. Grain and fuel are produced abundantly; the poppy also flourishes. The Kanáwarís are probably of Indian race, though in manners and religion they partially assimilate to the Thibetans. The people of the north are active traders, proceeding to Leh for 'charas,' and to Gardokh for shawl-wool, giving in exchange money,

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* The Tauns is the principal feeder of the Jamna, a much larger stream in fact than the Jamna itself in the hills. It rises on the north side of the Jamnotri peaks and, running south-west through Gharwál, meets the Jamna at a few miles west of Masúri.

clothes and spices. The mountain paths are scarcely practicable for laden mules, and merchandize is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats."

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Rivers.

The principal rivers by which the drainage of these hills is carried off are the Sutlej, the Pabbar, the Giri or Giri Ganga, the Ghambar and the Sarsah.

The Sutlej enters the Bashahr State from Chinese territory by a pass between peaks, the northern of which is 22,183 feet above the sea level, and flows south-east through Bashahr, receiving the drainage from the central Himalayas on the one side and the Spiti hills on the other, till it reaches the border of Kulu, a few miles above the town of Rámpur. Form this point it forms the western boundary of the Simla States, until, shortly before reaching the border of Kángra proper, it turns southwards and passes through the State of Biláspur, which it divides into two nearly equal portions. It is crossed by bridges at Wangtu* and at Lauri below Kotgúrú. In Bilúspur small boats are employed on the river: elsewhere inflated skins are used to effect a passage. The river is not fordable at any point. Its principal feeders in Bashahr are the Bispah from the south and the Spiti from the north.

The Pabbar, which is one of the principal feeders of the Tauns, and therefore of the Jamna, rises in the State of Bashahr, having feeders on the southern slopes, both of the central Himalayas and the transverse Simla range. It flows southwards, and, passing into Gharwál, there joins the Tauns.

The Giri, or Giri Ganga, rises in the hills north of the Chor, and collecting the drainage of the whole tract between that mountain and the Simla range flows south-west until, meeting the line of the outer Himalayas, it turns sharply to the south-east, and, passing through the whole length of the State of Náhan, empties itself into the Jamna about ten miles below the junction of that river with the Tauns. Its principal feeder is the Ashní, or Ashan river, which rises near Mahásu in the Simla range, and, after receiving a considerable contribution from the eastern face of the hill upon which the Simla Sanitarium stands, joins the Giri just at the point where that river turns south-east.

The Gambhar rises in the Dagshai hill, and, running north-east past Sabáthú, receives the Blini and several other streams, which rise in the hills to the south of Simla, and, still continuing its course north-east, empties itself into the Sutlej about eight miles below the town of Bilúspur.

The Sarsah collects the drainage of the Dún of Nálagarh.

Of these streams, the Pabbar and Giri Ganga are of considerable volume. Of the rest, except the Sarsah, all are perennial, retaining a small supply of water even in the winter months, and swelling to formidable torrents during the rainy season. The Pabbar only is fed from perennial snow.

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* The breadth of the Sutlej at Wangtu is about 90 feet; the height of its bed, as determined by Gerard, 5,200 feet. At Rámpur the bed of the river is 3,300 feet; at Biláspur, 1,500; and at Rúpar less than 1,000 feet above the sea.

Chapter I, B.
Geology, Fauna and Flora.
Rainfall, temperature and climate.

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in this district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB, while Table No. IV gives details of temperature for each of the last 14 years, as registered at head-quarters. Further details will be found in Chapter VI.

Year.		Tenths of an inch.
1862-63	...	634
1863-64	...	183
1864-65	...	1,086
1865-66	...	650

Disease.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Section A of Chapter III for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877. But the shifting nature of the population of the hill sanitaria render many of the figures comparatively worthless. The Deputy Commissioner writes as follows:—

"The climate of the hills and the habits of the people are certainly favourable to longevity. Again, the local conditions are favourable to sanitation, both in the abundant rainfall of autumn and the melting snow in spring, which carries everything down to the valleys and dissipates most impurities. There is little sickness, but the infirmities of goitre and leprosy are not uncommon among the people. The latter disease is attributed to the miscellaneous intercourse which women of the hills indulge in, entailing often a dire curse on their offspring."

But little is known of the sanitary condition of the people generally. The Civil Surgeon merely reports that goitre, leprosy and stone are the prevailing endemic diseases in the hills. Syphilis also is said to be very common. Among Europeans, hill diarrhœa is the only disease commonly contracted in the hills. For information as to cholera at the hill sanitaria, see Chapter VI.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is at yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province, as a whole, has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the Provincial Volume of the Gazeteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Minerals.

The only mineral product of any importance is iron, which is found largely in the Kot Khai parganáh, mixed with the soil in a

state of minute sub-division. It is smelted by the natives in rude furnaces, the annual outturn being about 100 maunds. The destruction of forest to be used as fuel for this purpose has been so great that measures have been taken to restrict it, which are noted in Section B of Chapter V.

Flora.

Forests of timbers abound throughout the Simla hills. Such of them as belong to Government are described in Chapter IV, Section A; while their administration is noticed in Section A of Chapter V. In Bashahr, especially in the valleys of both the Sutlej and the Bispah, there are large forests of "kelu" or "deodár" (*Cedrus deodara*). These, to the estimated extent of 18,100 acres, are under the charge of the Forest Department, being held under a lease from the Rája of Bashahr. There are also "kelu" forests in Bhajji, Tarroch and Jubbal, on the northern or Jubbal side of the Chor mountain, and a small one, called Cheog, near Phagu.

On the next page is a list of the most important trees and plants of the Sutlej valley as taken from Dr. Cleghorn's Forest Report for 1864.

Colonel Wace gives the following list of the principal trees of the Simla district :—

Trees bearing fruit.

Kela (*plantain*),—grows in the lower villages of Kotgúrú. Kimu (*mulberry*), Morus serrata. Arti (*Hari*—apricot) zard alu. Paja (*cherry*). Aluchá (*plums*) Trimmal,—F. Roxburghii, Stewart's *Panjab Plants*, p. 214.	Fruit ripens in the latter end of May and in June.

The following fruit in autumn :—

Akhrot.—Walnut.
Amb.—Mangoes, a few in Kepu (Kotgúrú).
Galgala.—Citron (?)
Bijiuri (?).
Paltu.—Pyrus Kumaon (?) (*Panjab Plants*, p. 84).
Kemlu.—Sour Lime.
Katherti.—Peach.
Seo.—Apple.
Amrút.—Guava, in Kepu of Kotgúrú only.
Sharauli.—Nut, Corylus colurna.
Kainth.—Shigul, Pyrus variolosa.
Dák.—Grapes.
Bo.—(?) Pyrus.
Tháli.—(Rítha—soap-nut).
Bidana.—Quince.
Náspati.—Pear.
Bembi.—An inferior kind of peach.
Phegra or Phedu.—Fig (caricordes).
Dáru.—Pomegranate.
Jáman.—Sizygium jambolanum.

For Trees not bearing Fruit see page 14.

Principal Plants of the Sutlej Valley, with Native names and approximate elevation.*

Hill Name.	Botanical Name.	English Name.	Elevation.	REMARKS.
Kelu ...	*Cedrus deodara* ...	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar.	6,000— 8,000	Properly *dewa-daru*, god-tree, probably identical with the Cedar of Lebanon.
Kail ...	*Pinus excelsa* ...	Lofty Pine ...	7,000—11,000	
Chíl or Salla ...	*Pinus longifolia* ...	Fir, long-leaved ...	1,500— 7,000	The resin is used as a dressing for sores.
Neoza ...	*Pinus gerardiana* ...	Edible Pine ...	5,000—10,500	Wood not used.
Rai ...	*Abies Smithiana* ...	Himalayan Spruce ...	9,000—11,000	} The wood of these is much inferior to the other pines.
Pindrow or Tos ...	*Picea webbiana* ...	Webbian Pine or Silver Fir.	8,000—11,000	}
Deodar ...	*Cupressus torulosa* ...	Cypress ...	6,000— 8,000	Wood useful, but trees scarce, not felled.
Lewar or Shur ...	*Juniperus excelsa* ...	Pencil Cedar ...	9,000—12,000	Yields an excellent light odoriferous wood.
Pama or Talu ...	*Juniperus squamata* ...	Creeping Juniper ...	12,000—13,000	Used as fire-wood in crossing the high passes.
Thona ...	*Taxus baccata* ...	Yew ...	9,000—10,500	Wood used for bows and jampan poles.
Paprang or Shamshad	*Buxus sempervirens* ...	Box ...	6,000	Wood used for plugs of rifle bullets, also for wood-engraving.
Bán ...	*Quercus incana* ...	Hoary Oak ...	5,000— 8,000	The principal fire-wood in the hill stations.
Bre ...	*Quercus ilex* ...	Evergreen Oak ...	8,000	
Moru ...	*Quercus dilatata* ...	......	6,000— 9,000	Yields an excellent heavy wood.
Karshu ...	*Quercus semecarpifolia* ...	Alpine Oak ...	9,000—12,000	A magnificent tree ; timber much esteemed by the natives.
	Quercus floribunda ...	......	9,000	
Pahári Pípal ...	*Populus ciliata* ...	Poplar ...	6,000	Wood soft ; coma of seeds, a paper stuff.
	Populus alba ...	White Poplar.		
Akrot ...	*Juglans regia* ...	Walnut ...	7,000— 9,000	Wood used for gun stocks and furniture.
Kunch ...	*Alnus obtusifolia* ...	Alder ...	4,000— 5,000	Used for charcoal employed in iron smelting.
Kanor ...	*Pavia indica* ...	Him. Horse Chestnut...	5,000— 8,000	Seeds eaten in time of scarcity.
Bras ...	*Rhododendron arboreum* ...	Rhododendron ...	6,700— 8,000	Flowers made into jelly, sub-acid.
Bhoj-patra ...	*Betula Bhojpattra* ...	Birch ...	10,000—13,000	Bark used for writing on, and covering umbrellas.
Shurli ...	*Corylus lacera* ...	Hazel ...	8,000	Wood light, compact.
	Acer lævigatum ...	Polished Maple ...	9,000	The knots are hollowed out, and used as drinking cups.
Káo or Wí ...	*Olea ferruginea* ...	Olive† ...	3,500— 5,000	Wood used for combs ; it is much like box.
Cham Kharak ...	*Carpinus viminea* ...	Hornbeam ...	5,500	Wood esteemed by carpenters.
Eilan or Eyar ...	*Andromeda ovalifolia* ...	Andromeda ...	7,000	Wood used for charcoal.
Rin ...	*Cotoneaster bacillaris* ...	Him. Mountain Ash ...	8,000—10,000	Wood used for walking sticks.
Tharmal ...	*Benthamia fragifera* ...	......	6,000	The fruit used as a preserve.

Bahul ...	*Grewia oppositifolia* ...	......	5,000	The branches are periodically cut in winter time as provender for the cattle.
Dhamun ...	*Grewia elastica* ...	......	4,000	
Túng ...	*Rhus parviflora* ...	Sumach ...	5,000	Wood hard, yellow.
Kak ...	*Rhus acuminata* ...		5,000	Wood prized for furniture.
Tatri ...	*Rhus semialata* ...			
Tuna ...	*Cedrela toona* ...	Common Toon ...	6,000	Much used for furniture.
Kaksh ...	*Cornus macrophylla* ...	Dogwood ...	7,000	Charcoal, employed in the manufacture of gunpowder.
	Fraxinus zanthoxyloides ...	Crab Ash ...	7,000	Makes good walking sticks, hefts and handles.
Gingaru ...	*Cratægus crenulata* ...	White Thorn ...	3,000— 7,000	Used for staves, &c.
		FRUITS.‡		
Jaldaru ...	*Armeniaca vulgaris* ...	Apricot ...	7,000—13,000	The apricot does not ripen above Shalkar (*J. D. Cunningham*); it occurs up to 13,000 feet. It is a common article of food, and a source of wealth.
Arú ...	*Amygdalus persica* ...	Peach ...	...	It has little flavour.
Jamu ...	*Cerasus cornuta* ...	Bird Cherry ...	7,000—10,000	Simla.
Paddam ...	*Cerasus puddum* ...	Cherry ...	3,000— 7,000	
Palu ...	*Pyzus malus* ...	Apple ...	......	The apples in Kunawar want flavour, compared with those in Kashmír.
Mehal ...	*Pyrus variolosa* ...	Wild Pear ...	3,000— 7,000	When rotten, the fruit becomes sweet.
Trummel ...	*Ficus macrophylla* ...	Wild Fig ...	5,000	Sold in bázár, Simla; flavour pleasant.
Akrot ...	*Juglans regia* ...	Walnut ...	7,000— 9,000	This fruit ripens well at Pangi, but not much higher.
	Ribes nubisola ...	Currant ...	11,000	Several varieties occur, but the fruit without flavour.
	R. glaciale ...			
	R. grossularia ...	Gooseberry§ ...	10,000	Asrung valley.
Angúr ...	*Vitis vinifera* ...	Vine ...	7,000— 9,000	The grape is an uncertain crop, and this year (1862) the excess of rain was particularly unfavourable.
Ré or Neoza ...	*Pinus gerardiana* ...	Edible Pine ...	7,000—10,000	The neoza or chilgoza pine is first seen on the Miru ridge, and above Chini becomes a principal tree of the forest. The seeds are collected and stored for winter use, being a regular article of food; the price asked in spring was two annas per seer.

* This list is a tolerably complete summary of the useful plants found between Rámpur and Sungnam.
† This resembles closely the European olive.
‡ The *plantain* is last seen below Kotgúrú and the *mango* near Rámpur.
§ This appears to be identical with *R. Himalense*, Royle, fig. in Jacq., i. c. t. 77.

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Principal Plants of the Sutlej Valley, with Native names and approximate elevation—(Contd.)

Hill Name.	Botanical Name.	English Name.	Elevation.	Remarks.
Findak ...	*Corylus lacera* ...	Hazel ...	8,000	The nuts are sold in Simla.
Kaiphal ...	*Myrica sapida* ...	Box Myrtle ...	4,000— 6,000	Fruit used for making "sharbat."
Ankri ...	*Rubus flavus* ...	Bramble ...	5,000— 7,000	Fruit used for preserves.
Banaphae ...	*Fragaria vesca* ...	Strawberry ..	7,000	Common, but produces a small tasteless fruit.
Tútrí ...	*Morus parvifolia* ...	Mulberry ...	4,000— 7,000	Cultivated, foliage prized for cattle.
		ECONOMIC PLANTS.		
Bhang ...	*Cannabis indica* ...	Indian Hemp ...	3,000— 7,000	Yields *charras* and Himalayan hemp.
Atís ...	*Aconitum heterophyllum* ...	Atis plant ...	8,000—13,000	The roots are much employed as a tonic and febrifuge.
Tilia kachang ...	*Aconitum napellus* ...	Wolfsbane ...	10,000—15,000	} The roots are used for destroying wild animals.
Maura bikh ...	*Aconitum ferox* ...	Poisonous Aconite ...	10,000—14,000	
Pashmaran ...	*Thalictrum foliolosum* ...	Meadow rue ...	5,000— 8,000	Root used as a febrifuge.
Kurrú ...	*Picrorhiza kurrooa* ...	Bitter root ...	11,000	Do.: exported to the plains.
Simrung ...	*Rhododendron campanulatum*	Alpine Rhododendron	10,000—14,000	Leaves used as snuff, known as *Kashmiri* puttay.
Taliori ...	*Rhododendron lepidotum* ...		10,000—14,000	Leaves highly stimulant.
Kanta ...	*Meconopsis aculeata* ...	Prickly Poppy ...	10,000—12,000	Flowers blue-purple, showy.
Jeku ...	*Daphne papyracea* ...	Paper shrub ...	5,000— 8,000	Paper prepared from the bark.
Kú ...	*Celtis eriocarpa* ...	Nettle tree ...	6,000	Bark used for making shoes.
Súrch ...	*Hippophæ salicifolia* ...	Buckthorn ...	10,000	Berries form a good preserve mixed with sugar.
Laudar ...	*Symplocos paniculata* ...	Symplocos ...	7,000— 9,000	Used in dyeing with madder.
Bekhul ...	*Prinsepia utilis* ...	Prinsepia ...	4,000— 8,000	Used for hedges; yields an oil.
Múrub ...	*Desmodium* ...	......	7,000	Bark is used as a paper stuff.
Amlora ...	*Rumex hastatus* ...	Sorrel ...	6,000— 8,000	Widely distributed.
Amlu ...	*Oxyria reniformis* ...	Mountain Sorrel ...	6,000— 8,000	Used as a native remedy.
Kafi ...	*Chaptalia gossypina* ...	} Shepherd's tinder ...	7,000— 9,000	{ The tomentum on the under-surface of the leaves is employed by the hill people as tinder.
Kusbal ...	*Aplotaxis fastusa* ...			
	Tanacetum tenuifolium ...	Tansy ...	10,000	Odour pleasant, useful for flavouring puddings.
Karaunda ...	*Carissa edulis* ...	......	3,000— 5,000	Fruit made into jelly.
Gibain ...	*Elæagnus conferta* ...	Oleaster ...	...	Fruit edible, acidulous.
Laskar ...	*Delphinium brunonianum* ...	Musk plant ...	14,000	Smells powerfully of musk.
Chotra ...	*Berberis lycium* ...	} Berberry ...	3,000— 9,000	} The extract "Rasút," is prepared from the root and a yellow dye.
	Berberis aristata ...		6,000—10,000	
	Indigofera pulchella ...	Wild Indigo ..	7,000	Rocky hills, abundant.
	Capparis obovata ...	Caper ...	3,000— 5,000	Fruit pickled.

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Nirgal ..	*Arundinaria utilis* ...	Hill Bamboo ...	9,000	Used for wicker work, and for lining the roof of houses.
Bhabar ...	*Urtica heterophylla* ...	Neilgherry Nettle ...	4,000— 7,000	Yields a valuable fibre.
Puya ...	*Boehmeria nivea* ...	Rheea ...	4,000— 6,000	Furnishes a textile fibre of great value.
Siharu ...	*Boehmeria salicifolia* ...	......	6,000	Used for making ropes.
Kurrú ...	*Gentiana Kurroo* *Kashmirica G.*	Him. Gentian ...	10,000	Near the eternal snows.
Cheretta ...	*Ophelia paniculata* *Ophelia purpurascens* *Ophelia speciosa*	Chiretta ...	7,000— 9,000	These annual plants supply the chief portion of the bitter root, exported to the plains.
Piperi ...	*Tulipa stellata* ...	Tulip ...	4,000— 6,000	Bulbs edible.
	Leontodon taraxacum ...	Dandelion ...	6,000—10,000	Yields the officinal extract.
Ráí ...	*Sinapis glauca* ...	Mustard ...	Up to 11,000	Much cultivated. Several species of *sinapis* are grown as salads and condiments.
Zira ...	*Cuminum cyminum* ...	Cumin of Scripture ...	7,000— 9,000	Abundant in pasture; seed exported to the plains.

NOTE.—An admirable description of the configuration of the hills, and of the botanical features of the valley of the Sutlej, is contained in Thomson's Travels in the Western Himalaya. In determining the native names of the plants of Bashahr, much assistance may be derived from consulting the copious index of Royle's Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalaya, and Jameson's Report of the Botanical Gardens, N. W. Provinces, 1855.

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Trees not bearing fruit.

1. Challan (*Populus ciliata*).—Himalayan poplar, only used for firewood ; a large tree.

2. Reush (*Cotoneaster obtusa*).—A small tree, valued for sticks and goads (*chunta*).

3. Khanor (*Pavia Indica*).—Horse chestnut : wood used for planks and tea-boxes.

4. Palag.

5. Bhail Bhashil (*Salicaceæ*).—Various kinds : small shrub : twigs used for basket-making.

6. Thuna (*Cedrela Toona*).—Excellent wood.

7. Kanash (*Alder, Alnus*).—Only used for firewood ; a large handsome tree, generally seen by the side of water.

8. Ban Kimu (*wild mulberry*).—Used for wooden vessels and other carpentering.

9. Rakhol.—Of no use, except that its leaves are used for cattle, and wood for burning.

10. Darli (*Cedrela toona serratta*).—Yokes (*shamain*) for oxen are made from this. It it a small tree. The wood is red. Also used for posts.

11. Jaman.—The wild (*Sizygium Jambolanum*).—Wood used for charpoys, &c.

12. Mauru (*Quercus dilatata*).—Leaves cut in winter for feeding sheep and goats. Excellent hard wood and used for charcoal.

13. Kharshu, Kharu (*Quercus semecarpifolia*).—Used for the same purposes as the preceding. Also for ploughs.

14. Bangar (*Quercus incana*),—Used for the same purposes as the preceding, but not thought so much of as Mauru and Kharshu.

15. Re (*Abies Smithiana*).—Used for planks and sometimes for roofing, but does not stand exposure.

16. Pandre (*Picea Webbiana*).—Used as above.

17. Chil, Baril (*Pinus longifolia*).

18. Kail (*Pinus excelsa*).—Much used for house-building.

19. Kelu (*Cedrus deodara*).

20. Deodár (*Cupressus torulosa*).

21. Bes, Besu (*Weeping willow—Salix Babylonica*).

22. Kakra (*Podophyllum emodi*).—Good wood for box-making.

23. Lehu or Liu (*Pyrus baccata*).

24. Khadauru (? *Kadenru. See Stewart's Punjab Products*, p. 227).—*Taxus baccatta*, Yew tree.

25. Brás (*Rhodondendron arboreum*).

26. Bhewal (*Grewia oppositifolia*).—Leaves used for fodder of cattle and sheep and goats ; ropes made from the bark of the small twigs. The tree is too valuable to be cut for wood.

27. Shishu (*Dalbergia sissoo*).

28. Newar ?

29. Khatalat.—? A small thorny tree.

30. Bhekal (*Prinsepia utilis*).—A small thorny shrub. The fruit yields an oil, which is both eaten and used for lamps.

31. Kamashal.—A similar plant to the preceding, but the fruit is eaten and oil is not made from it.

32. Timar (*Xanthoxylon hostile*).—A large prickly shrub ; wood used for sticks. The faqír's thorny clubs are of this wood ; also used for tooth picks.

33. Kathewat (*Indigofera heterantha*).—A small shrub, of which the leaves are much valued as fodder for sheep and goats.

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34. Laber (*Desmodium tiliæfolium*).—Used as the preceding.

35. Pothi (? *Elsholtzia polystacha*).—A small shrub used as litter for cattle.

36. Relra or Kaunta.—The cones of the cedar and pines.

37. Kharak (*Celtis Caucasica*).—A large fine tree, generally grows low down and in the fields. Is not put to much use.

38. Barkan.—The fruit is used in ablutions before marriages.

39. Bansh (*Bamboos*).—Only a few in Sainj on the Sutlej.

40. Bar (*Ficus glomerata*).

41. Shrimal (?).—A tree of fair size, leaves fed to sheep and goats; grows low down in warm situations.

42. Sairu.—Uses and habits same as the preceding.

43. Lojh (*Symplocos cratægoides*).—Leaves fed to sheep and goats.

44. Darka.—A small tree, which grows low down in the valleys and is used for firewood.

45. Sanan.—Same as above; leaves also fed to sheep and goats.

46. Shamshád (*Buxus sempervirens*).—Box wood, used for combs, shuttles, wooden spoons, &c.

47. Aira.—(?) A small tree, of which the foliage is poisonous to cattle, sheep and goats.

48. Parára.—A small tree used for firewood; grows low down in the valleys.

49. Lipti (*wild thyme*).

Wild animals and sport.

The panther and bear are common in the Simla hills, and the tiger in the neighbouring State of Sirmúr. The aimu or sarsi, the gural, the kákar or barking deer, and the musk deer, are found in the district and the States among which it lies. The monal, argus, kalíj and kolsa pheasants are found in the higher ranges, while the chikore and jungle fowl abound in the lower hills. During the past five years, rewards have been paid for the destruction of one tiger, sixty leopards, and sixty-three wolves.

SECTION C.—SIMLA HILL STATES.

General.

These petty Native States, twenty in number, are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who is *ex officio* their Superintendent, subject to the superintendence of the Commissioner of Delhi. The leading statistics have already been given at page 4. Their history is sketched in Chapter II. The following paragraphs give a short account of the reigning family of each State, of the terms on which the State is held from the British Government, and of the Chiefs at present ruling :—

Sirmúr (Náhan).

Sirmúr, which means a crowned head, was the place of residence of the Rája who ruled over the State before the present dynasty entered the country. The tradition is that the Rája was swept away by a flood, and that Uggar Sain Ráo, Rája of Jaisalmer, from whom the present Chief is descended, who was then in the neighbourhood on a pilgrimage to the Ganges, hearing of the event, took possession of the country. This occurred in 1095. His descendants have retained possession of the Chiefship ever since. In 1803 the country was conquered by the Gúrkhas, and the Rája was, for all practical purposes, deposed. When the Gúrkhas were expelled from the hills in 1815, Karm Parkásh was the ruling Chief. But he was

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Simla Hill States.

Sirmúr (Náhan).

excluded from the succession on the ground of his notorious profligacy and imbecility, and the Chiefship was bestowed on his eldest son, Fatah Parkásh. Under a Sanad, dated 21st September, 1815, the British Government conferred on him and his heirs in perpetuity his ancient possessions with certain exceptions; these were the fort and parganáh of Morni, given to the Musalmán Sardár of that place for good service against the enemy; the Kiárda *Dún*, which was subsequently, in 1833, restored on payment of a nazarána of Rs. 50,000; a tract of hill country to the north of the river Giri, made over to the Ráua of Keonthal; and the parganáhs of Jaunsár and Bawar, in the Dehra Dún district, annexed to British dominions. Under this Sanad the Rája is required to consult the Superintendent of the Hill States in all matters connected with the management of his State, and in case of war to join the British troops with all his forces; also to make roads 12 feet broad throughout his territory. Sentences of death passed by the Rája require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, and the Commissioner of the Delhi Division. The present Rája has been on the "Gaddi" since 1856. His rule has been marked by conspicuous advancement in civilization. The Rája has established Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts, after the English method; and all his records are kept on like principles. He has opened up good communications with his neighbours. His forests of sál are carefully conserved, and have become very valuable. His army, consisting of one cavalry and two infantry battalions, is under European supervision. His police are under the control of an English officer. He keeps an English doctor and engineer. He has started an iron foundry and workshops on an extensive scale, which are supervised by the State Engineer. He has reclaimed a considerable tract of land from waste in the Kiárda Dún, and has acquired, by purchase, an extensive tea garden at Kolagarh in Dehra Dún. He has encouraged education by the establishment of schools at convenient places, and has recently connected his capital with the telegraph wire. The Rája is pre-eminently the most enlightened of the Chiefs under the Superintendent of Hill States. The Rája wishes to be a "Maharája," and to be taken directly under the political control of the local Government. The State revenues are reputedly one lakh; but the Rája's income from timber and other investments annually swells that sum to more than double.

Kahlúr (Bilúspur).

The Rája of Biláspur is descended from Argok, a Rája whose territory was situated in the Deccan. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Argok in the fourteenth generation, came on a pilgrimage to Jawálamukhi, a sacred place in the Kángra district, saw Jhandbhari, now in the Hoshiárpur district, in the course of his journey, and attracted by the place conquered and settled down in it. One of Harihar Chand's sons conquered and took possession of the Chamba State, another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon, while a third, Bír Chand, founded the State of Biláspur. Ajít Chand, the twelfth in descent from Bír Chand, conquered Nálagarh and gave it to his brother Suchet Chand, from whom the ruling family

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Kahlúr (Biláspur).

of Nálagarh is descended. From 1803 to 1815 Biláspur was overrun by the Gúrkhas. After the expulsion of the Gúrkhas the British Government confirmed the Rája in possession of his dominions in the conquered territory. By a Sanad of the 6th of March, 1815, the Rája was bound to supply the British Government with troops, carriage and supplies in case of war, and to construct and repair roads in his territory. In 1847, on the cession of the Jullundur Doáb to the British Government, the Rája was confirmed in possession of the territory of Kahlúr, on the right bank of the Sutlej, which he had previously held on terms of allegiance and payment of tribute to the Sikhs. The British Government waived its rights to the tribute, but required the Rája to abolish transit duties in his territory. In acknowledgment of his services during the Mutiny Rája Hira Chand, the father of the present Chief, was assigned a salute of 11 guns. Sentences of death passed by the Chief of Biláspur required the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, and the Commissioner of the Division.

The present Chief came to the "Gaddi" in January, 1883. The State lies in the lower hills, on the banks of the Sutlej, and is bounded on one side by Suket and the Kángra district, and on the other side by the Nálagarh and Bághal States. The present Rája governs on native principles, and is interested in the construction of buildings for personal convenience and worship. There was a small disturbance in the State in 1884, which might have proved serious had not strong measures been promptly used by the Rája. The Rája has many collateral relatives who enjoy jágír pensions, aggregating about Rs. 40,000 per annum. Biláspur is famous for its ornamental leather work. The Rája maintains 40 cavalry and 200 infantry. This force, though not well disciplined, is under better control than the forces of the other Hill States except Sirmúr.

Bashahr (Rámpur).

Rája Shamsher Singh succeeded to the "Gaddi" in 1849. The ruling family claims descent from Sríkishan, a mythical hero of Benáres. It is said that Parduman Singh, the grandson of Sríkishan, came to the capital of Bashahr to marry the daughter of the Rája of the kingdom, named Bavasa Deo; whether he married the girl or not does not appear, but it is said that he killed his intended father-in-law and usurped his power. The present family claims descent from this usurper. The Rája traces back his pedigree for 120 generations, but many of the elder members of the family are probably as mythical as its first founder. Bashahr was held under subjection by the Gúrkhas between 1803 and 1815. But on the expulsion of the Gúrkhas in the latter year the British Government, by a Sanad, dated 6th November, 1815, confirmed the Rája of Bashahr in possession of all his territories, except Ráwain (which was transferred to Keonthal), subject to the payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum as tribute. This was eventually reduced to the sum of Rs. 3,945 per annum in compensation for the abolition of transit duties. The Rája is required by this Sanad to furnish troops to aid the British Government in time of war, and labour for the

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Simla Hill States.

Bashahr (Rámpur).

construction of roads in the Bashahr territory. Sentences of death passed by the Rája require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, and Commissioner of the Division.

The territories of this Chief are the largest in extent of all the Hill Chiefs; but the people are poor, the population sparse, the revenues small, and the administration indifferent. The capital, Rámpur, is a picturesque little town on the banks of the Sutlej, and is famous for its wool trade. The well-known Rámpur chaddars of commerce have their origin in this town, though the best chaddars are now made in Kashmír, Ludhiána and Amritsar. A large fair takes place at Rámpur annually in November, when some lakh-and-a-half of business transactions in wool and pashm are effected. The whole of the Bashahr forests stand leased by the Rája to the British Government for 50 years, from 1877, at Rs. 10,000 per annum. The Bashahr forests supply deodár timber for building and railway purposes to a large portion of the plain country of the Punjab.

Hindur (Nálagarh).

Nálagarh was overrun by the Gúrkhas for some years prior to 1815, when they were driven out by the British. In that year the Rája of Nálagarh was confirmed by a Sanad, dated 20th October, in possession of his territories, with the exception of the fort of Malaun, in lieu of which the Thákuráí of Bharaulí was conferred on him. In 1846 the fort was restored to the Rája. The Rája pays an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000 to the British Government, and is bound to aid it with troops in time of war. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division. Other punishments are awarded by the Rája on his own authority.

The present Rája came to the "Gaddi" in June, 1877. His territory marches with the Umballa district on the south and west; Biláspur to the north; Bághal and Mailog and Patiála to the east. The Rája is a simple man. There was a serious disturbance in his dominions in 1881, owing to the oppressions of a Muhammadan Wazír, who had gained undue power over the Rája. This outbreak was only quelled by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla proceeding to the spot with a force of British police. The Rája has no male issue, and will probably be succeeded by a half brother named Jogindar Singh. The State is managed on native principles entirely. There are stone quarries near the capital, to which a railway extension was worked from Rúpar during the construction of the Sirhind Canal, the head works of which are chiefly made out of Nálagarh stone.

Keonthal.

The Chief of Keonthal was a Rána, but was raised by the British Government to the higher rank of Rája in 1857, for good service during the Mutiny. After the Gúrkha war a portion of the territory was sold to the Maharája of Patiála. In consideration of this no tribute is paid by the Keonthal Rája for the remainder of the State, which was restored to him by Sanad in 1815. The Rája holds another Sanad, dated September 1815, conferring on him and his heirs in perpetuity paramount authority over the petty States of

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Simla Hill States.

Keonthal.

Theog, Koti, Ghund and Kiárí, the Chiefs of which pay him an annual tribute as follows:—

Theog	Rs.	500
Koti	„	500
Ghund	„	250
Kiárí or Madhán	„	250

There is one other petty Chief subordinate to Keonthal, *viz.*, Ratesh.

A third Sanad was granted to this Chief conferring Púnur on him and his heirs. It is dated 5th April 1853, though the transfer was authorized in 1816. Capital punishment is subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of the Division.

The present ruling Chief came to the "Gaddi" in January 1883. His rule, so far, has not been marked by improvement. The Keonthal State adjoins Simla to the south-west. The Rája is very conservative. The State revenues are about Rs. 60,000 including those of the zails, or tributary States, which amount to Rs. 20,000, so that the Rája's income is Rs. 40,000 per annum. The State is managed on native principles. The Rája has recently ceded a small tract of territory, called Kasumti, at the east end of Simla, to the British Government, on a perpetual lease at Rs. 3,500 per annum.

Bághal.

Ajab De, the head of the family, came from Ujain, and acquired possession of Bághal by conquest. This State, like other Simla Hill States, was overrun by the Gúrkhas between 1803 and 1815. After their expulsion in 1815, the Chief of the State was confirmed in the possession of his territory by the British Government, under a Sanad, dated 3rd of September 1815. He is bound to join the British troops with his forces in case of war and to keep the roads in his territories in order. In 1875 the Chief of this State, Kishan Singh, was created a Rája. He was succeeded by his infant son, Moti Singh, who died on 12th October 1877, and was succeeded by the present Chief, Dhiyán Singh, a collateral. Sentences of death passed by the Rája require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, and the Commissioner of the Division; other punishments are awarded by the Rája on his own authority.

The present Rája succeeded a first cousin in 1878. His rule has been marked by good and firm government on native principles. The Rája lives on the best of terms with his neighbours and his family, the members of which he has created Ministers of State. The State lies to the north-west of Simla. The present Rája has given his attention to the improvement of Arki, his capital town; also to the widening and improving of all State roads. He has built a house, and furnished it for accommodation of English visitors who go to Arki to shoot. The Rája is a sportsman himself, and has good shooting-grounds at several places near his capital, which is about 20 miles from Simla.

Baghát.

The ancestor of the ruling family came from Dhorar Nagri in the *Deccan*, and acquired possession of the State by conquest. During the Gúrkha war the conduct of Rána Muhindar Singh had been unfriendly; and on the restoration of peace, three-fourths of the

Chapter I, C.

Simla Hill States.

Baghát.

Baghát State were sold by the British Government to Patiála for Rs. 1,30,000. The remaining fourth was restored to Rána Muhindar Singh and his heirs. He died without issue on 11th July, 1839. The State was treated as a lapse, and pensions to the extent of Rs. 1,282 were assigned to the family. The State, however, was restored by Lord Ellenborough in 1842 to Bije Singh, brother of Muhindar Singh. Bije Singh died in January 1849, leaving no direct heir; the nearest claimant was a cousin, Umaid Singh, and Government again treated the State as a lapse. In 1861, however, Lord Canning restored the State to Umaid Singh, but before the Sanad conferring the grant could be prepared, Umaid Singh died, and his last request was that his son Dalíp Singh might be allowed to succeed. In January 1862 a Sanad was issued in favor of Dalíp Singh, conferring the State on him and the heirs of his body, subject to specified conditions. Sentences of death passed by the Rána require the confirmation of the British authorities; other sentences are awarded by the Rána on his own authority.

The present Rána came to the "Gaddi" in 1862 at an age of three or four years. His territory lies to the south and west of Simla, and extends from Solan to Sabáthú and Kasauli. His revenues are about Rs. 10,000 per annum, including rents of land for the British Cantonments at Solan and Kasauli. The Rána's rule is gentle and just. Messrs. Dyer & Co. have a Brewery in Baghát, near Salogra; and Meakin & Co.'s Brewery at Kasauli is also in Baghát territory.

Jubbal.

The Jubbal family claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmúr, which preceded the present dynasty. Originally this Rájpút State was tributary to Sirmúr, but after the Gúrkha war it was made independent, and the Rána, Púran Singh, received a Sanad from Lord Moira on 18th November 1815. The Rána misgoverned his State, and, in 1832, abdicated in favor of the British Government. He very soon, however, repented the act, and refused the allowance of Rs. 4,400 a year, which was made for his support. After a lengthy correspondence it was resolved, in 1840, to restore the State. In that year, however, the Rána died, and Government restored the State to his son, Karm Chand. Jubbal pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,520 to the British Government. Sentences of death passed by the Rána require the confirmation of the British authorities; other punishments are awarded by the Rána on his own authority. The present Rána came to the "Gaddi" in 1878. He is not a strong ruler. His territories lie some 30 miles to the west of Simla, between the States of Sirmúr and Rámpur-Bashahr. It is a beautiful country, well wooded, and the people are simple and law-abiding. The Rána's father was a harsh administrator, but the present ruler is just the reverse. The Rána's brother, Gambír Singh, speaks and writes English.

Kumhársain.

The founder of the Kumhársain family, Kírat Singh, came from Gya, about 1000 A.D., and acquired possession of the territory by conquest. The State, fomerly a feudatory of Bashahr, was declared independent after the Gúrkha war. The Sanad is dated February 1816, and binds the Chief and his heirs to render feudal service to the British Government. Rána Kehr Singh died without heirs in

Kumhársain.

1839, and in consideration of his early attachment to British interests during the Gúrkha campaign, the Governor-General renewed the grant in favor of a collateral heir of the family named Prítam Singh, subject to the payment of a higher rate of tribute. Some disturbances, which in the meantime took place, caused a suspension of the above orders, but they were eventually carried into effect on the 23rd June 1840, when a Sanad was granted to Ráua Prítam Singh. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 2,000 per annum. Sentences of death passed by the Ráua require the confirmation of the British Government. Other punishments are awarded by the Ráua on his own authority. The territory of Kumhársain lies on the banks of the Sutlej near Nárkanda and Kotgarh. Ráua Híra Singh, the present ruling Chief, is of unsound mind and his affairs are managed by a Council of three Elders. There is a brother, named Indar Singh, who is heir-presumptive, a sharp intelligent boy of 11 or 12.

Bhajji.

The founder of the family came from Kángra, and acquired the State by conquest. After the explusion of the Gúrkhás by the British Government, the Ráua was confirmed in possession of his State by a Sanad dated 4th September 1815. The Ráua enjoys sovereign powers in his territory, except that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the British authorities. Bhajji pays an annual tribute to the British Government of Rs. 1,440. The present Ráua came to his rights in 1876. His territory lies on the banks of the Sutlej due north of Simla. The capital of the State, Seoni, is famous for its sulphur springs. Bhajji opium is celebrated for its purity.

Mailog.

Ráua Hari Chand, the founder of the family, came on a pilgrimage, and attracted by the country, conquered and founded the State of Mailog, the date of the conquest being unknown. On the expulsion of the Gúrkhás, the British Government confirmed the Thákur in possession of his country, by Sanad dated 4th September 1815, subject to the usual condition of rendering service in time of war. Mailog pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,440. The Ráua enjoys sovereign powers in his territory, except that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the British authorities. The State lies south-west of Simla, some 30 miles between Nálagarh and Kuthár. The present Chief shows no special tastes or ambition, and his rule is peaceful.

Balsan.

Alak Singh, the founder of the family, was an off-shoot from the Rájas of Sirmúr. He acquired Balsan by conquest, the date of which event is not known. Bhúp Singh, the grandfather of the present Chief, was raised to the rank of Ráua for services in 1857. The State was originally a feudatory of Sirmúr, but it was made independent by the British Government in 1815, and a Sanad was granted to the Chief in September of that year. Balsan pays a tribute of Rs. 1,180. The Ráua exercises sovereign powers, except that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the British authorities. The present Ráua has recently succeeded his grandfather, in whose lifetime Bhúp Singh, the father, died. Balsan lies some 30 miles to the east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jamna. The Chief's country is beautifully wooded

Chapter I, C.

Simla Hill States.

Dhámi.

with deodár in some places. The Chief adds to his income by rearing sheep for the Simla market.

When Shaháb-ud-dín Ghori invaded India in the 14th century, the founder of the family fled from Rájpura, in the Umballa district, and conquered the territory which forms the State of Dhámi. The State was formerly a feudatory of Bilászpur, but was made independent by the British Government after the expulsion of the Gúrkhás. The Sanad granted on that occasion is dated 4th September 1815. Sentences of death passed by the Rána require the confirmation of the British authorities. Other punishments are awarded by him on his own authority. The State lies to the north-west of Simla, five or six miles below Jatogh. The present Rána came to the "Gaddi" in 1870. He preserves his jungles for the Viceroy's annual sport, and has built a bungalow at Dhámi for the accommodation of English sportsmen who visit him.

Kuthár.

Súrat Chand, the founder of the family, came from Kishtwár in the Jummoo territory, and conquered this petty State. The date of this event is not known. After the expulsion of the Gúrkhás the Rána was confirmed in possession of his territory by the British Government, by a Sanad dated 3rd September 1815, subject to the performance of feudal service. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,000 to the British Government. Sentences of death passed by the Rána require the confirmation of the British authorities. Other punishments are awarded by him on his own authority. This State is situated across the Gambar from Sabáthú. The present Rána is fond of English society, and affords sport to the Sabáthú officers. He came to the " Gaddi " in 1858. His property is peacefully managed.

Kunhiár.

Bhoj Deo, the founder of the family, who came from Jummoo, conquered and took possession of this petty State. The Thákur was confirmed in possession of his territory by the British Government, after the expulsion of the Gúrkhás, in 1815, by a Sanad dated 4th September 1815. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 180 per annum to the British Government. The Thákur enjoys sovereign powers within his territory, except that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the British authorities. This petty State lies due east of Simla, some 20 miles. The present Chief has ruled since 1866. The wheat of Kunhiár is famous for its excellence.

Mángal.

Mángal was an ancient dependency of Kahlúr (Bilászpur), but was made independent of it by the British Government after the expulsion of the Gúrkhás. The Sanad is dated 20th December 1815. The Rána enjoys sovereign powers in his territory, except that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the British authorities. This State is a small one, situated on the Sutlej near Bilászpur. The present Rána has ruled since 1848. He is an invalid.

Bíja.

Garab Chand, the founder of the family, came from Ujain, and acquired the territory by conquest, the date of which event is not known. After the expulsion of the Gúrkhás from the hills, the Thákur was confirmed in possession of the State by a Sanad, dated 4th September 1815, subject to the conditions of feudal service.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 180 per annum to the British Government. The Thákur exercises sovereign powers in his territory, except that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the British authorities. The present Thákur came to his rights in 1841. His territory is on the northern slopes of the Kasauli hill. The ginger produced in Bíja is famous.

Darkuti.

The founder of this family came from Márwár at an unknown date. When the Gúrkhas were driven out of the hills, the British Government confirmed the Chief of the State in possession of his territory, owing to the smallness of which no tribute is taken. Sentences of death passed by the Rána require the confirmation of the British authorities; other punishments are awarded by the Rána on his own authority. Darkuti is a petty State, situated within the British parganáh of Kot Khái, some 30 miles due east by road from Simla.

Taroch.

Taroch formerly constituted a part of the Sirmúr State, the Rája of which bestowed it as a gift on Kishan Singh, 24 degrees removed from the present Rája in direct descent. When Taroch fell under the dominion of the British, Karm Singh was the nominal Chief, but on account of his great age and infirmities his brother Jhobu held the executive administration of the country. On the death of Karm Singh, the Chiefship was conferred on Jhobu and his heirs by a Sanad dated 1819. The title of Jhobu was not questioned till 1838, when Ranjít Singh, his nephew, set up his claims, and formed a strong party in his own favor. A lengthy correspondence ensued. Jhobu was compelled to abdicate in favor of Siyám Singh his son. But the arrangement did not long continue owing to the incompetency of Siyám Singh, and the intrigues set on foot by Jhobu and Ranjít Singh; and in 1841 it was found necessary to depose Siyám Singh, after which the State was incorporated with Jubbal. Taroch continued under British management until April 1843, when Ranjít Singh's claims were finally acknowledged, and a Sanad, dated 27th June 1843, was granted to him, conferring the State on him and his heirs in perpetuity subject to the usual conditions of military service. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 288 per annum to the British Government. Sentences of death passed by the Thákur require the confirmation of the British authorities; other punishments are awarded by the Thákur on his own authority. The present Thákur came to the "Gaddi" in May 1878. His territory lies on the banks of the Tauns, a tributary of the Jamna, beyond Jubbal. He has fine deodár forests, which the Government of the North-Western Provinces desire to lease.

Sángri.

The founder of this family came from Kullu, and was a member of the family of the Rája of that territory. Sángri formed a portion of the Sikh sovereignty of the Punjab till 1846. On the annexation of the country on the left bank of the Sutlej, in 1847, by the British Government, the Chief of Sángri was confirmed in possession of his estate. No tribute is taken by the Government. Mián Jhagar Singh died in 1876. His son, Tíka Hira Singh, is the present Chief.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Gúrkha war.

Our first connection with these hills happened in 1814, when, in the war which was then being carried on between the British Government and the Nepalese, it became necessary to expel the Gúrkhas from the hill territory they had conquered and occupied, between the Jamna and the Sutlej. Major-General Sir David Ochterlony was accordingly directed to operate there with a division of the army. The rugged nature of the country and the small numerical strength of the British force which could be spared for the duty made it imperative to attempt to secure the aid and co-operation of the natives of the country in the expulsion of the common enemy. With this view, and as the nature of the country rendered it highly inexpedient in the judgment of the Government of that time, in the event of our operations turning out successfully, and the country falling into our hands, to annex any portion of it to our territories, it was determined to offer to reinstate in their original power and possessions, and to guarantee them against future Gúrkha aggression, the ancient chiefs of the country who had been expelled by that power, provided they heartily co-operated in the operations of the British force, and used all their influence to place the resources of their respective districts at our disposal. Proclamations were accordingly issued inviting the co-operation of the chiefs and people, and declaring that our desire and intentions were to restore affairs to the status they occupied prior to the Gúrkha invasion, and, when that object was achieved, to withdraw altogether from this part of the country.

The majority of the Hill Chiefs responded to the call, and joined our army with all the strength they could muster. The military operations proved completely successful, and the Gúrkhas were forced to evacuate the hills. It soon, however, became apparent that it would be impracticable for us to abandon the country on the expulsion of the enemy, as desired by the Government; on the contrary, that in order to maintain our guarantee of protection not only against the foreign enemy, but to retain in their ancient principalities the chiefs whom we had restored, it would be necessary for us, however averse to territorial acquisition within the hills, to retain such portion of the country as appeared best adapted for military positions, and also calculated to indemnify the Government for the expenses of the military force it was found necessary to retain in the hills. The Government therefore so far modified their original policy, that they determined on retaining all favourable military positions, to whomsoever belonging; and further directed that all lands, the ruling families of which had become extinct or the right to the possession of which was disputed between different States, should

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History.

Gúrkha war.

be also resumed; but that as far as practicable, where it might not be considered desirable to retain territories in this latter predicament, they should be ceded to some of the subordinate governments of the hills, to relieve the British Government from the trouble and expense of administering them. Baghát, moreover, had shown himself unfriendly towards us; while Keonthal refused to bear any portion of the expenses of the war. Three-fourths, therefore, of the Baghát and a portion of the Keonthal territories were taken from them and transferred partly to Náhan, but for the most part to Patiála on payment by the latter of a nazarána of Rs. 2,80,000, the Rána of Keonthal being excused from the payment of tribute for the portion of territory restored to him. The above remarks will tend to explain, what might otherwise be difficult to understand, the reasons which led to the retention of some isolated districts, and the transfer of others to native powers, which, though now they might be considered valuable acquisitions, were at that time regarded as most undesirable possessions.

Kotgúrú.

The district of Kotgúrú, or, as it was originally termed, Sandoch, was among the first of our territorial acquisitions within the hills. Kotgúrú belonged originally to the small principality of Kot Khai, but from the outlying position of the district, entirely separated from the remaining possessions of that State, its administration was attended with considerable difficulty; as also its defence, in those lawless times, from the attacks of the people of Kumhársain and Bashahr on either side of it, and from the inroads of the inhabitants of Kulu from the opposite side of the river. With the view of relieving himself from the difficulties of direct administration of the district, and also with that of conciliating the then powerful Kulu State, the Rána of Kot Khai made over Kotgúrú to the Rája of Kulu, to administer it for him on certain terms, he however retaining his original territorial rights in the district. The Kulu Chief willingly undertook the charge, and immediately detached a considerable force to occupy the district, which, for a short time, was administered in the name of the rightful owner, the Kot Khai Rána, but finally appropriated and incorporated with the other possessions of Kulu. The Kot Khai Rána was too weak to resist this aggression, and Kotgúrú remained for ten years under Kulu. In an engagement which then took place between the people of Kulu and those of Kumhársain and Bashahr, the Kulu Rája was killed, and his body falling into the hands of the Bashahrís they refused to restore it to his people for the rites of sepulture, unless on condition that Kotgúrú should be formally ceded to Bashahr by Kulu. On this condition the cession was made, and Kotgúrú remained in the immediate possession of Bashahr for forty years until the invasion by the Gúrkhas, who seized the district and established themselves therein. On the advance of the British force in 1815, to expel the Gúrkhas from their possessions between the Sutlej and the Jamna, the Rája of Kulu was, among the other Chiefs of the hills, invited to co-operate with our troops on condition of having his ancient territorial possessions restored to him. Acting under this invitation, the Kulu troops crossed the Sutlej, and took

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History.

Kotgúrú.

possession of the Kotgúrú district, occupying the strong forts of Whontu Sílajan, and Baji, situated therein. Although it was the policy of the Government of that time to confine our territorial acquisitions in the hills within the narrowest limits, it was no less an object to retain in our own hands such places as appeared to afford good military positions; and the Kotgúrú district, consisting of a range of hills the most commanding between the snowy ranges and the plains, containing many excellent military posts—among the rest the fort of Hattu, termed the Mistress of the north-eastern hills—and also affording level ground for cantonments on some of the slopes, appeared in this point of view a most valuable acquisition, and its permanent retention was accordingly determined upon. Some difficulty, however, was encountered in causing the Kulu Rája to evacuate the forts and districts, which he considered he had a right to retain under the guarantee, afforded by the British Government to all who had co-operated with them, of restoration to their ancient territorial possessions. As, however, Kotgúrú did not originally belong to Kulu, and had been wrested from that State by Bashahr 40 years previous to the Gúrkha invasion, and as our guarantee extended to the restoration to Chiefs of such possessions only as they had been expelled from by the Gúrkhas, the Kulu Rája was held to have no right to Kotgúrú. A small force was moved up from Sabáthú to compel him to evacuate the district, which he did on its arrival in the neighbourhood. Kotgúrú was then formally taken possession of by our Government; garrisons placed in the three forts of Hattu, Sílajan, and Baji; and a portion of the then newly-raised Gúrkha battalion permanently cantoned in the district. As soon as it was seen that the Gúrkha power in the hills was completely broken and no further attempts to regain their lost footing likely to be made, and that the hill people were willingly subject to our power, these strongholds were dismantled; but a portion of our troops continued to occupy Kotgúrú until 1843, when the detachment was finally withdrawn. The administration of this newly-acquired district was entrusted, under the general superintendence of the Agent at Delhi, to the Officer Commanding the troops in it, who was desired to lose no time in making a settlement with the people for the payment of the revenue.

Kot Khai.

The district lies north-east of Simla at a distance of 60 miles. It is bounded by independent States: on the north by Bashahr, on the south by Keonthal, on the west by Keonthal, Kumbársain and Balsan, and on the east by Darkutí and Jubbal. It forms one of the Althara Thakurais, and was formerly subject successively to Keonthal and Bashahr. It was occupied by the Nipalese, who received from it a tribute annually of Rs. 6,600, but it was considered capable of yielding Rs. 9,000. Upon the accession of the British power Rána Ranjít Singh was found in possession of the country, and as his rights appeared perfectly valid his original possessions, with the exception of Kotgúrú, were made over to him. The Rána was a cruel, weak and unprincipled man, and early manifested a contumacious and rebellious

Chapter II.

History.

Kot Khai.

spirit, and evaded compliance with the terms of his Sanad, which among other stipulations required that he should have in constant attendance 40 *begárs* for the service of the Government. So contumacious was his conduct that in the year 1816 the then Superintendent of the Protected Hills, Captain Ross, recommended that his Sanad should be cancelled, and that, as the views of the Government were so repugnant to extension of territory in these hills, the district of Kot Khai should be annexed to Bashahr, to which is was originally subject, the latter paying an equivalent nazarána, and providing a pension for the ex-Rána. This proposal was overruled by the Government, and a fine only was imposed on the Rána for his contumacious conduct. Notwithstanding this punishment the Rána's conduct did not improve. Continual dissensions occurred in his family, and the country was reduced to a complete state of anarchy and confusion, the subjects bringing complaints against their rulers of tyranny and oppression, and the ruler against his subjects for contumacy and rebellion. Rána Ranjít Singh died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son, Bhagwán Singh, a man of very disreputable character, under whom the State fell into more confusion than under his predecessor. In 1824 his Ráni accused him of murdering his son, and to avoid the investigation threatened by the then Agent, Major Kennedy, the Rána fled across the Sutlej into Kulu. The Ráni's accusations were, however, proved false, and it was found that the child had died from natural causes. In 1826, in consequence of the continued dissensions between the Rána and his subjects, the Rána having had more than once to fly for protection to the Agent from the rage of his justly infuriated vassals, the Government were required to interfere more authoritatively than they had hitherto done in the administration of the country; and the Agent, Major Kennedy, in September 1827, recommended that the Rána's Sanad should be cancelled, and the country annexed to the British Government or transferred to that of Balsan, on which it bordered. These measures were, however, rendered needless by the voluntary abdication of Bhagwán Singh and transfer of his country to the British Government in September 1827, as he found it impossible to manage the district himself. This transfer was accepted, and Kot Khai incorporated with the British territory in January 1828. Major Kennedy proceeded immediately to make a settlement of the district. The ex-Rána received a pension of Rs. 1,300, while his wife, brother, and sister-in-law divided Rs. 700 more among them.

Kálka.

The villages of Kálka and Koráli, which form the station of Kálka, situated at the foot of the hills and at the commencement of the road leading to Simla and the military posts of Kasauli and Sabáthú, were at the requisition of the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, transferred by the Mahárája of Patiála as a gift to the British Government (His Highness having refused to receive any compensation); it having been considered of importance to have under our complete control a portion of land situated at the foot of the hill sufficient for the

Chapter II. — History. — Kálka.

formation of camps, for the erection of magazines, for the reception of military stores for the use of regiments serving in the hills, and of godowns for the security of property belonging to parties resorting to the hills, and for other public purposes. The lands thus transferred to us are of trifling extent, and of no value except for the purposes indicated, and for the formation of a bázár. They are entirely surrounded by the Mahárája of Patiála's territory. At the time of transfer, as the station was only in course of formation, and with the view of inducing parties to settle there, it was not deemed expedient to levy any dues for sites appropriated in the bázár, or to make any new or formal arrangement with the few zamíndárs who cultivated the small extent of culturable area within the limits of the land transferred to us by the Mahárája of Patiála. These latter were merely required to pay to us the amount formerly paid by them to the Patiála authorities as the rent of their lands, a mere trifling sum, amounting to a sixth part of the produce.

Barauli.

This district, which consists of three parganáhs—Sabáthú, Siwah and Barauli—was retained by us, as the family to which it originally belonged was extinct, and its possession was claimed by several contending parties, among whom were the Ránas of Keonthal and Baghát, then in disgrace; and also because it was considered to afford a very important military position for securing to us the undisturbed command of the lower hills. The principal cantonment of our troops was originally fixed in Sabáthú, which was for many years the head-quarters of the Massari battalion until 1842, when they were removed to Jatogh, near Simla, in order that the cantonment might be occupied by a European regiment.

Simla.

The lands forming the parganáh and the present station of Simla originally belonged conjointly to the Mahárája of Patiála and the Rána of Keonthal. As early as 1824 European gentlemen, chiefly invalids from the plains, had, with the permission of these Chiefs, established themselves in this locality, building houses on sites granted them rent free, and with no other stipulation than that they should refrain from the slaughter of kine, and from the felling of trees unless with previous permission of the proprietors of the land. Gradually the place became favourably known as a sanatarium, and in 1830 the Government directed that negotiations should be entered into with the Chiefs of Patiála and Keonthal for the acquisition of land sufficient to form a station. Accordingly Major Kennedy, the then Political Agent, negotiated an exchange with the Rána of Keonthal for his portion of the Simla hill, comprising the twelve villages noted in the margin, and yielding an estimated annual revenue of Rs. 937, making over to the Rána the parganáh of Rain, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,289, which on the first conquest of these hills had been retained by us as a good military position. A portion of the retained parganáh of Barauli, consisting of the

Pánjar.	Bamnoí.
Sirián.	Pagáwag.
Dhármá.	Dhár.
Phaglí.	Kanlog.
Dillen.	Kilián.
Kiár.	Khaliní.

Chapter II.

History.

Simla.

1. Dhanoti.	5. Baghog.
2. Káláwan.	6. Cheog.
3. Dharoi.	7. Aindarí.
4. Kainthú.	

first three villages noted in the margin, was at the same time made over to the Mahárája of Patiála in exchange for the portion of Simla which was included in his territory, and which consisted of the last four villages noted in the margin, yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 245 per annum.

Dagshai.

This small district, consisting of the five villages named Dabbi, Bughtiála, Dagshai, Chunawag and Jawug, was transferred to the British Government without compensation in 1847, by the Mahárája of Patiála, for the purpose of a cantonment. The whole of the lands attached to the abovenamed villages have been included within the limits of the cantonment.

Jatogh.

This is a spur of the Simla hill, 3½ miles from the station. The land was obtained from Patiála in 1843 in exchange for two villages, Dhurrai and Tohál, in the parganáh of Bharaulí, and a sum of Rs. 1,931 was paid as compensation to the proprietors of the soil.

Kasauli.

This parganáh originally belonged to Baghát, and in 1842 was made over to the British Government for the purposes of a cantonment for the sum of Rs. 5,000 and an annual payment of Rs. 507-3-11. On the restoration of the State, after its lapse in 1861, the annual payment was discontinued. More room being required for the cantonment, the villages of Chattián and Nári were acquired on the Kasauli hill in 1844 from the State of Bíja. Originally Rs. 100 per annum was paid as compensation, but some portion of the land being relinquished the sum is now reduced to Rs. 80.

Sabáthú.

The Sabáthú hill was retained as a military fort by the British Government at the close of the Gúrkha war. It originally belonged to Keonthal. A small tract, called the Khaltú garden, was afterwards added from the neighbouring State of Kuthár, for which compensation is paid to the Rána at the rate of Rs. 80 per annum.

Sanáwar.

The plot of land occupied by the Lawrence Military Asylum was made over for the purpose, in 1852, by the British Government, from territory belonging to the State of Baghát, which from 1849 to 1861 was considered as a lapse on account of failure of heirs.

Solan.

This plot was acquired in 1863-64 as a rifle practice ground for troops stationed in the hills. Rs. 500 per annum is paid as compensation to the Rána of Baghát, and the tribute payable to the Rána of Baghát was reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 603.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab Mutiny Report :—

The mutiny.

"At the time of the outbreak there were on the hills the 1st and 2nd Fusiliers and the Gúrkha regiment known as the Nasiri Battalion, and also the Commander-in-Chief and his staff. All troops were instantly ordered to march to Umballa, preparatory to moving on Delhi. The European regiments and the Commander-in-Chief started, but the Gúrkhas refused to move. There was a guard of the regiment at Kasauli. The head-quarters were at Jatogh. The Kasauli guard, amounting to about 80 men, mutinied and marched off with a large sum of Government money to join their comrades at Jatogh, where a bad feeling had also been evinced.

Chapter II.

History.

The mutiny.

Some time previous to the Delhi massacre the regiment had been thrown into a state of excitement by reports which had reached them regarding the purpose of Government to subvert their caste. They afterwards said that the men of all the hill regiments assembled at the School of Musketry at Umballa had obtained leave from their respective corps to use the suspected cartridges, but the depôt from their regiment had not so obtained leave, and they believed that the letters which had been sent asking the opinion of the regiment had been wilfully suppressed by Government. On the manifestation, by the European residents at Simla, of the excitement consequent on the news of the disasters in the plains, and the relief of the various guards, and the orders to march, the Gúrkhas found they were distrusted. They knew of no enemy, and thought that all these preparations were merely to bring them into traps which had been laid to destroy their caste. They looked on the fact of the Europeans arming themselves as a mark of fear, and as a sign of a fixed intention to destroy their creed and their nation. They rose in a body, turned out their 'depôt men' with ignominy from cantonments, clamoured, raved and shouted against their officers, the Government and the Commander-in-Chief. The more moderate men withheld the others from the actual perpetration of acts of violence, which they twice set out to perform, but for many hours the uproar in their lines was indescribable. Lord William Hay, the Deputy Commissioner, and Major Bagot, their commanding officer, at length allayed the excitement, and succeeded in making them hear reason. On assurance of the speedy redress of what they considered as their grievances the tumult subsided; the men returned to their lines. They had heard of the march from Kasauli of the treasury guard, expressed themselves as feeling disgraced by its mutiny, marched out to meet the party, seized and confined it with its spoil of Rs. 7,000. Captain Briggs, Superintendent of Hill Roads, who had been specially deputed by the Commander-in-Chief, arrived. The regiment was induced to appoint representatives to confer on the subject of their imaginary wrongs. Their principal requests were the restoration to service of two of their comrades who had been dismissed for mutinous language by sentence of a court-martial; the payment of arrears of pay due from Government; and a free pardon to all the regiment for what they had done. Their requests were granted; but the conduct of the Kasauli guard, condemned as it was by the rest of the regiment, could not be overlooked. They were not forgiven. During the progress of these conferences the European inhabitants of Simla had been seized with a panic. Two guns, the signal of the advance from Jatogh of the murdering mutineers, had by some singular mistake been fired; the bank house, which had been appointed the rendezvous, was soon deserted, and nearly the whole English population became scattered over the surrounding hills. Many took refuge with the neighbouring Chiefs, from whom they received much kindness. Many reached Dagshai or Sabáthú, and were hospitably entertained; but the temporary distress among the fugitives was very severe. The Gúrkhas, however, marched according to orders in a day or two, and society,

The mutiny.

freed from the incubus of their presence, recovered its usual tone. During the disturbance at Kasauli caused by the mutiny of the guard, but after its departure, the police rifled the treasury. A great part of the plundered money was, however, recovered through the deposition of one of the criminals who turned Queen's evidence. Their native officer, on hearing of the disclosure of his villainy, committed suicide. No other event of importance took place in this territory. Lord William Hay reported that the hill Chiefs showed a good spirit throughout; and his principal trouble was caused by the turbulence of the low population (chiefly Hindustánís) infesting the large bázárs, which required a strong hand to restrain it."

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods so far as they are available, while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The following table shows the revenue of the district as it stood at the beginning of each of the last four decades :—

REVENUE 1851-52, 1861-62, 1871-72, 1881-82.

Year.	Land Revenue.		Salt and Customs.	Spirits.	Opium and drugs.	Assessed taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.
	Proper, including tribute.	Fluctuating.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52 ...	* 49,454	341	...	1	3	...	6,176	2,375
1861-62 ...	43,987	346	...	9,825	3,631	(?)	19,065	...
1871-72 ...	58,397	131	...	37,289	6,978	9,172	28,683	...
1881-82 ...	58,057	270	...	36,029	8,248	7,475	39,995	17

* The land revenue of this year probably includes the revenue of Baghát, which was held as lapsed between the years 1849-61. It was restored in 1861 to the cousin of the last Rána.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Peculiar and misleading nature of the statistics.

The statistics of population which were obtained at the Census of 1881 are given in the following pages. But it must be remembered that the figures are of a very peculiar nature. More than half of the whole population of the district consists of residents in hill sanataria and cantonments, and is of an essentially temporary and fluctuating nature; while the statistics do not even represent this population completely since the Census was taken in February, when the number of residents in such places is at its lowest. Besides this, the areas are those of the Administration Report, which, as noted at page 1, are utterly incorrect, though no better ones are at present available in a complete form. Thus, of the statistics of population, a part is inaccurate, and the remainder wholly abnormal.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each tahsíl and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881:—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	... ...	48·68
	Males	... ...	41·51
	Females	... ...	61·58
Average rural population per village ...		... ...	81
Average total population per village and town ...		... ...	163
Number of villages per 100 square miles		... ...	1,461
Average distance from village to village, in miles		... ...	0·28
Density of population per square mile of ...	Total area	Total population ...	2,386
		Rural population ...	1,162
	Cultivated area	Total population ...	2,863
		Rural population ...	1,394
	Culturable area	Total population ...	2,386
		Rural population ...	1,162
Number of resident families per occupied house ...	Villages	... ...	1·27
	Towns	... ...	2·64
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	... ...	5·45
	Towns	... ...	8·08
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	... ...	4·29
	Towns	... ...	3·06

Migration and birthplace of population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tahsíls. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report.

The following remarks on the migration to and from Simla are taken from the Census Report:—

"Simla is so wholly exceptional and insignificant that I give no separate table for it. The main figures are as follows: Even

Chapter III. A.

Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

of its winter inhabitants not 78 per cent. of the rural and not 29 per cent. of the urban population were born in the district, while among the urban males the proportion falls to 25 per cent. As many as 95 per cent. of its population were born in India, but among the males of the towns the figure is only 89 per cent., 3 per cent. being born in other parts of Asia, chiefly Ladákh, and 8 per cent. in Europe. It receives immigrants from almost all parts of the Province, but more especially from the neighbouring districts of Kángra, Umballa, and Hoshiárpur, and the North-West Provinces, the greater number of whom are males. Its emigration is almost entirely to Kángra and Hoshiárpur, and here the females exceed the males. If the Census had been taken during the season the number of immigrants would of course have been enormously increased."

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 :—

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals ...	1868 ...	33,995	21,619	12,376	No figures are available.
	1881 ...	42,945	27,593	15,352	
Percentages ...	1881 on 1868 ...	126·32	127·63	124·05	

It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 189 for males, 167 for females and 182 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 36·9 years, the female in 41·8 years, and the total population in 38·6 years.

The increase has been almost wholly in the town and cantonments, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 150 for urban and 126 for total population. This is, of course, due to the rapid increase which has taken place of late years in the number of visitors to the sanataria of the district. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. The figures are fairly comparable, as the two enumerations were made in January and February respectively.

Writing in January 1850, the Superintendent of Hill States remarked :—

"In the margin is a table showing the population of the district for different years from 1831 to 1849. The population is steadily on the increase, and although the present return exhibits an amount below that of former years, the decrease is not in the numbers of the residents, but in consequence of the emigrants from Kulu, who, during the Sikh occupation of that country, had resided in considerable numbers in the Kotgúrú district, and were consequently included in its population, having now all returned to their own homes."

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831	504	522	1,766
1834	571	577	1,020
1839	463	569	1,756
1849	875	790	2,608

Within the district the population of the Kot Khai and Kotgúrú tahsil has only increased since 1868 from 9,553 to 9,847 souls, or

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

by 3 per cent., the increase being almost wholly in the Simla tahsíl, which includes Simla and all the cantonments. Colonel Wace gives the following figures for the village population of the revenue-paying portion of the district, and remarks that the figures for 1833-38 are certainly understated :—

Iláqa.	Year of enumeration.		
	1833-38.	1859.	1882.
Kotgúrú ...	1,017	2,971	3,444
Kot Khai ...	3,583	6,300	6,403
Bharauli ...	...	...	4,403
Kálka ...	...	...	1,437
Simla ...	...	...	448

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are shown in the margin.

	1880.	1881.
Males ...	10	5
Females ...	5	8
Persons ...	12	15

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :—

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Average.
Males ...	9	16	13	11	11	13	10	22	16	13	20	31	20	21	16
Females ...	12	17	15	15	16	17	16	22	20	17	22	28	30	23	19
Persons ...	10	16	14	12	13	14	12	22	18	15	21	30	24	22	17

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations, which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tahsíls. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures :—

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex and civil condition.

	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons	180	119	146	175	185	805	885	929	885
Males	150	91	113	127	149	630	715	864	894
Females	235	169	206	260	249	1,119	1,189	1,047	868
	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	over 60
Persons	1,213	1,285	1,207	655	770	329	453	141	443
Males	1,334	1,416	1,272	710	802	335	466	147	415
Females	996	1,048	1,090	558	711	317	432	132	492

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown below :—

Population.	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions ...	5,479	7,323	6,425
Hindus ...	5,396	7,437	6,264
Musalmáns ...	6,327	7,249	7,019
Christians ...	...	6,762	6,570

In the Census of 1881 the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as follows :—

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.
0—1	874	900	889
1—2	1,040	1,095	875
2—3	1,016	1,008	1,184
3—4	1,134	...	...
4—5	930	...	...

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his Census Report for the district :—

"Again marriage customs in the hills are unfavourable to any great increase of the population. The marriage tie is a loose one, polygamy is common and polyandry is not unknown, and everywhere a woman is, for a few rupees, passed on from one to another. As a consequence of this state of things large families are rare. Children of either sex are much thought of, and girls or boys are equally welcomed, though the latter are preferred."

Infirmities.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes and leapers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm. As already stated, both goitre and leprosy are common in the hills.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane ...	6	5
Blind ...	22	20
Deaf and dumb ...	27	22
Lepers ...	37	17

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

European and Eurasian population.

But the existence of the Leper Asylum at Sabáthú renders the figures for lepers abnormal.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA, IX and XI of the Census Report for 1881:—

Details.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population ...	Europeans and Americans ...	1,949	949	2,898
	Eurasians	133	112	245
	Native Christians	121	89	210
	Total Christians ...	2,203	1,150	3,353
Language ...	English	2,121	1,015	3,136
	Other European languages ...	5	3	8
	Total European languages ...	2,126	1,018	3,144
Birth-place...	British Isles	1,269	221	1,490
	Other European countries ...	20	4	24
	Total European countries ...	1,289	225	1,514

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Section A of Chapter IV.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

General character of domestic life.

The population of the district, outside the sanataria and cantonments, is so small that it is not necessary to attempt any general description of social and domestic life in the hills, a full account of which will be found in the Gazetteer of the Kángra district. The two points that are most characteristic of the manner of life of the Simla villagers are the exceedingly primitive existence which they lead and their disregard for social morality. Marriage can hardly be said to be a tie, as if a woman leaves her husband and lives with another man, on the latter paying the former Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, called *rít,* the first marriage is *ipso facto* annulled and the concubinage with the second man becomes a marriage. Nor is temporary or occasional infidelity severely condemned by public opinion.

Mr. Macnabb writes as follows: "The Rájpúts and superior Brahmins perform a regular marriage ceremony. Many Brahmins, all the Kanets and the Kolís have the following custom: In Kanáwar and beyond the Bispa polyandry prevails. In the lower parts of Bashahr polyandry is struggling with the custom of 'rít.' In the rest of these hills, except where they border on the plains, the

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

General character of domestic life.

custom of 'rít' prevails. 'Rít' is a temporary marriage without any formal ceremony, and is dissolved by the woman taking a new husband, who pays the first husband the money originally paid to the girl's parents, ordinarily Rs. 70. Near the plains the custom of regular marriages is on the increase." Colonel Wace, however, is of opinion that *rít* is "not a form of marriage at all, but merely the payment usually made on marriage. The marriage tie being loose at best, if the woman goes off with another man, the new husband is required to reimburse the former husband."

With reference to the primitive nature of their daily life, Colonel Wace writes as follows of the villagers of the district: "The circumstances of the tract are exceptional. Excepting a few men recently arrived from Kángra, who sell tobacco, salt, gur, spices, &c., going round the villages adjacent to their residence for this purpose, there are no traders of any kind in the Bharauli iláqa. If a zamíndár needs money wherewith to pay his revenue he takes some ghi, wheat, maize or rice to the Sabáthú bázár, and obtains the necessary cash by selling this produce. Most of the cash required for the payment of Government revenue is obtained by the sale of wood and grass and ghi; or some member of the family may be in service in the adjacent hill cantonments, and send part of his wages home for the purpose. The woollen clothes of the agriculturists are made in the villages from wool spun by themselves, and woven usually by the Kolís. Cloth for their cotton clothes is chiefly bought in the Sabáthú bázár. No doubt much to the same effect can be said of any purely agricultural tract in a plains district; and happy are the agriculturists who have not learnt to depend on money-lenders. But in a hill tract such as this, where the holdings are extremely small, the produce is mainly consumed by the agriculturists; and the marketing is confined to what must be sold in order to pay the revenue, buy clothes, or meet urgent social expenses. The houses are comfortable, and in their humble way not without luxuries, such as brass pots, &c.; but the scale of food, judged by the standard which we usually see in the plains, is poor; a porridge made of maize, sathú* and butter-milk in the morning; bread and dál or greens in the evening, the bread being sometimes of wheat, but usually of maize. Most of the agriculturists have one or two milch cattle; but the ghi is carefully stored and sold, and only very rarely eaten by the agriculturists. No doubt the scale of living is what the people are accustomed to, and probably distinctly better than what was common 50 years ago; but that the life is a hard one, and the diet really indifferent, is evidenced by the fact that large families are very rare." Again, he writes of Kot Khai: "The entire population is agricultural; and there is no class corresponding to the Baniás and Khatrís of the plains, who live solely by money-lending and shop-keeping, nor are there any persons deriving their livelihood solely from cattle grazing. As a rule every man, no matter what his caste, has his holding, cultivating it himself and paying the revenue direct to Government. If he is well off he can

* Grain roasted and then ground. A year's supply is roasted and ground at a time, as soon as the maize is ripe.

Chapter III, B.
—
Social and Religious Life.
General character of domestic life.

lend on occasion to his poorer neighbours, or do a little trade in opium, buying in Kot Khai and the adjacent tracts, and selling in Ludhiána and Jullundur. If he is poor, as the Kolís, Rehrs, or others, he may have no holding of his own, or only a small one, and cultivate for others who are better off. But in either case they are all equally agriculturists."

The few artizans that are to be found in the villages of the Simla district are almost as much agriculturists as the landowners themselves. Women perform all kinds of agricultural labour except sowing and ploughing, much of the field work being done by them; while they may even be seen yoked in the plough in the place of oxen.

Furniture and utensils.

Colonel Wace gives the following list of the utensils commonly found in village houses :—

(1) *Things made from the Nigál plant.*

Ghúpa.—A sieve for cleaning rice.

Farolta.—A small basket for holding grain.

Perí.—A large basket; will hold about 5 maunds. Used for sifting kangni and chína, and such like fine grain.

Chálri.—A small basket without cover, in which bread is usually placed.

Pechri.—A basket, like a *patára,* broad at the bottom and small at the top, in which grain is stored. Will hold about 4 maunds.

Kilta.—The well-known hill basket for loads; the zamíndárs always use them for carrying water vessels.

Killa.—A basket like a Kilta used for carrying manure to the fields or for carrying grass from the fields.

(2) *Vessels for keeping grain.*

Bára—Khánda—Khándi—Khánda is a deep square box, usually made of cedar or pine, can hold from 20 to 50 maunds of grain. Bára is a similar box; but it has only three sides, and the fourth side is the wall. Khándi is the same as Bára, but larger.

Máshti.—A box.

Khándtu.—Is a small Khánda, holds 2 to 4 maunds.

Paichri.—A large deep basket, large at the bottom, small at the top; holds from 2 to 4 maunds; used by those who cannot afford a wooden receptacle.

Kháltu.—A leather bag, made of goat's skin, holding 8 or 10 seers.

Píri or *Kanori.*—A large circular basket, with no top, about 4 feet wide by 3 feet deep, used in the threshing floors.

Pirktu or *Chatri.*—An open basket, large enough to hold a maund.

Pharolta or *Chatra.*—A small basket, holds about 8 seers; has no cover.

Shupa or *Shuptu.*—A basket tray for cleaning grain.

Chatti.—A basket holding about 2 seers.

Tát.—A metal measure of iron or brass for measuring grain, contains about 1½ seers. There is a larger one, called Pátha, which holds 2½ seers.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Furniture and utensils.

Ser.—A measure of wood or metal which contains about ½ seer pakka, or one man's food.

Kharelna.—A kind of coarse sieve made of leather, used for wheat and barley.

Kadelni.—The same as above, with a smaller mesh, used for the smaller grains.

Bathailni.—The same, but finer still, used for *bathu.*

Thikeri.—An iron flat vessel used for roasting grain.

Talli.—The same, but much larger; will hold from half a maund to a maund at one time.

(3). *Implements used by traders.*

Trakri.—Scales for weighing grain, the bar of wood, the rest of basket work.

Júl.—Scales of metal (iron.)

Tultu.—Small scales of wood or brass.

Bát.—The weights.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879:—

"The staple food of the people in the Simla district is wheat and barley and lentils from the rabi harvest, and from the kharíf harvest, Indian corn, red and other millets, dál, rice. The rabi is sown from 15th October to 15th December, and harvested in May and June. The kharíf is sown in April, May and June, and harvested in September and October. For the rabi harvest rain is required in September and October, and in March and April; for the kharíf in July and August. If the rains are not satisfactory, either scanty or excessive in those months, then the result will be mischievous or ruinous. Below is an estimate of the food consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's and non-agriculturist's family of five persons—

Description of grain.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.
	Seers.	Seers.
Wheat	280	360
Barley	160	...
Chína	120	...
Indian corn	400	360
Koda (millet)	80	120
Babri (millet)	80	...
Másh and other pulses ...	160	80
Buck wheat	40	...
Rice	80	120
Lentils	40	40
TOTAL ...	1,440	1,080

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tahsíl and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindus ...	8,911	6,261	7,551
Sikhs ...	11	81	47
Jains ...	4	7	5
Musalmáns ...	825	2,364	1,615
Christians ...	247	1,287	780

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnís ...	994	932
Shíahs ...	5·8	57·0
Farázís ...	...	12
Others and unspecified ...	...	9·7

Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsíls can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. The village population is almost without exception Hindu, the few Muhammadans which it includes being for the most part either travellers or people connected with cantonments who live beyond cantonment limits.

Sabáthú Mission.

The Ludhiána Mission of the American Presbyterian Church has had a branch at Sabáthú since 1837. It was, however, chiefly intended as a sanatarium for old Missionaries and invalids in the Mission; the native population, depending as it does almost entirely upon the military force present at the station, is constantly fluctuating; and there have been long intervals during which Missionary operations have been suspended. There is now a leper asylum attached to the Mission which is noticed in Section A of Chapter IV. There were originally two Mission schools for boys and girls respectively. But the attendance fell off so that the schools have been abandoned, and the Mission school-house is now used for a small private school, which has no connection with the Mission.

The following account has been kindly furnished by the Revd. Gulzár Sháh :—

Simla Baptist Mission.

" This may be called an indigenous Mission originated by the Revd. Gulzár Sháh in the year 1865. He was then the pastor of the Baptist Church in South Colinga Street, Calcutta. His employment as a clerk in the Public Works Department of the Government of India brought him up to Simla for the first time that year. The Mission has since been carried on by him on his own responsibility with the help obtained, as regards work, from a few of his Bengali brethren, and, as regards money, chiefly from officials of the Government of India, from the Simla Union Church, and from the

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Simla Baptist Mission.

Baptist Missionary Society. The Mission did not belong to any Church or Society till the year 1880. That year Mr. Sháh, fearing further complications that might arise after his death, made over the Mission property to the Baptist Missionary Society, in consideration of their being the largest subscribers to the Mission for some years past, and especially of the help they gave in the building of the new chapel. Since the year 1881 the Mission has been still more closely connected with the Baptist Missionary Society.

"In May 1865 Mr. Sháh commenced Sabbath services for native Christains of all denominations, there being no such services held in any other place in Simla at the time. He preached to the Hindús and Muhammadans that came up from the plains, also to the hill people in their villages, and received much encouragement in his work. In 1866 two male and one female teachers were appointed, but there were no direct conversions, and no additions to the Church. From that year the staff increased steadily, till in 1882 the number was as follows :—

One Missionary.	Three Teachers.
One Assistant Missionary.	One Bible-woman.
Six Voluntary Helpers	Two Colporteurs.
One Evangelist.	

"In 1868 the first chapel was built and two new converts were obtained, and since that year additions have been made to the Church by conversions from amoung the Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh population. The total number of converts baptized in connection with the Mission since its commencement till the year 1883 have been 134. A new chapel on the cart road was opened in June 1879. The number of the congregation has increased with the increasing number of native Christians who have come up to Simla year after year as employés of the Secretariat and other Government offices. Separate services are held for Bengáli and Hindustáni congregations.

"The converts who have been baptized, do not, as a rule, reside at or near the Mission premises, but go back to their work in the distant villages. Many are in isolated positions where they cannot meet for Christian worship, but those who are at a convenient distance from the chapel or branch station usually assemble for public worship. The branch stations are at Jatogh, Kálka and Gandauli. The number of converts is increasing year by year, and the converts of one year are generally the fruits of the labours of the converts of the preceding year."

Baptist Mission Schools.

Mr. Gulzár Sháh writes: "A school was opened in 1866 for the benefit of the hill children; and, although there is a Government School in Simla, the Mission School supplied a real necessity. Many a poor man's son who could not go to the Government School, there received a sound primary education in the vernacular, and as much English as now enables him to earn his living as Compositors in the Government Press or Record Daftarí in other offices. We have sent forth from our school about 40 boys, many of whom are now grown up young men and heads of families; some have embraced the Christian faith, and others are still non-Christians.

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Baptist Mission Schools.

We are unable to keep our boys for an extended course: as soon as they learn enough to carry some sort of work either as Compositors, Daftarís or shop-keepers, our pupils leave us; but we do not regret this, as we intended our school to be a good primary school. The main object of our school is to teach our boys to read the Bible in their own vernacular, and this we are able to accomplish in the course of two years' tuition; but in conjunction with the Bible we teach our boys reading, writing and arithmetic, and also a little geography and general history in the vernacular, and just as much English as helps them to manage the kinds of work above specified.

"The classes or castes from which our pupils are principally drawn are Bráhman, Kanet, Rájpút, Koli and Gúrkha and other Hindu castes, also a few Muhammadans; but we do not exclude the lowest castes, even sweepers' children being welcomed. We have a Boarding School for hill boys of distant villages and for orphans; and in order to show the parents that we have no desire to break their caste, we always keep a Brahmin cook to dress the boarders' food, and all our arrangements are open to the parents' inspection. No complaints have ever been made on this score, but of course the number of our boarders fluctuate, the highest number accommodated having been 18 in 1879. Our school is situated on the east of our chapel, on the cart road. The school has been managed under the superintendence of the Revd. Gulzár Sháh by a staff of three to four teachers, some of these teachers being old pupils of the school. Average number of scholars, 50 males, 6 females."

Language.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tahsíl and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. The language of the tract is Pahári, the other tongues being spoken by immigrants alone.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustáni	2,283
Bágri	41
Pahári	4,869
Kanauria, Lahauli & Tibeti ...	92
Dogri	1
Kashmíri	106
Punjábi	1,769
Pashtu	7
All Indian languages	9,262
Non-Indian languages ...	738

Tribes and Castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Simla are distinguished by no local peculiarities; while each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The village population is chiefly composed of Kanets, Kolís, Bráhmans and Rájpúts. All the Chiefs of the Hill States are Rájpúts. The Kolís are outcastes

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Tribes and Castes.

who will eat anything and perform any sort of service. They are very numerous, and are often employed as farm servants.

The Kanets are practically by far the most important element in the rural population of the whole of the Simla States. They are popularly supposed to be Rájpúts who have lost caste by allowing the practices of paying money for a wife, and of the second marriage of widows ("karewa"). The tribe is very numerous in Kángra, and a full account of it is given in the Gazetteer of that district. In the Simla Hills, four classes among the Kanets rank higher than the rest and are known by the title of Khúndh (Chár). Their names are Bhaunthí, Parhíar, Chhippar, Balhír. The other subdivisions of the tribe in these hills are: Kohál, Gahru, Barúri, Chákar, Katlehru, Suráji, Khásh, Baduí, Charolá, Badalwál, Jalánú, Rohál, Katálik, Pírwál, Janwál, Dolál, Rohána, Kulhárnún, Norú, Laddogarh. The Kanets, and, indeed, all classes of the hill population are a simple-minded, orderly people, quiet and peaceful in their pursuits, truthful in character, and submissive to authority. They hardly require to be ruled, and both in the British district and the Independent States are left much to themselves. The Kanets are all Hindús, orthodox in most points, but permitting the remarriage of widows.

Among the Bráhmans of the rural portion of the district, one grade, called Sásani, is superior in popular estimation to the rest. It is from this grade that the Rájas and Ránas of the Hill States select their priests. Other Bráhmans resort freely to agriculture to which even the Sásanís have no objection, if other resources fail. The principal point of distinction between the Sásanís and other Bráhmans is said to be that the former do not allow the re-marriage of widows, whereas it is the custom among other Bráhmans for a widow to marry the brother of her husband.

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each tahsíl. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census returns.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ...	270	289
	Can read and write ...	747	1,657
Females.	Under instruction ...	192·5	270·9
	Can read and write ...	53·9	311·4

Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. The following is a detail of the printing presses, other than those belonging to Government, which

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians* ...	130	247
Native Christians ...	...	...
Hindús	281	...
Musalmáns	101	...
Sikhs	46	...
Others	...	...
Children of agriculturists ...	188	...
" of non-agriculturists	240	...

* Excluding Christ Church School, for which no statistics could be obtained.

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are to be found in the district: The Courier, Station, Benmore Advertiser, Simla Bulletin and Simla Argus Presses, each of which publishes an English periodical.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only two years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. These taxes are of course paid by the traders of Simla and the cantonments of the district, and no part of them is borne by the villagers, whose circumstances are discussed below at page 50.

Assessment.		1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I	Number taxed ...	242	139
	Amount of tax ...	4,599	1,619
Class II	Number taxed ...	82	72
	Amount of tax ...	2,214	1,852
Class III	Number taxed ...	39	26
	Amount of tax ...	1,501	1,259
Class IV	Number taxed ...	32	3
	Amount of tax ...	1,728	565
Class V	Number taxed ...	57	...
	Amount of tax ...	7,563	...
Total	Number taxed ...	452	240
	Amount of tax ...	17,605	5,295

Character and disposition of the people.

The character and disposition of the people were thus described by Mr. Edward, Superintendent of Hill States, in 1859 :—

"The character of the people, as regards crime, is favourable; few offences against property occur among them, and they are peaceable and well disposed. Suicide, however, exists among them and other people of the hills to an enormous extent; the least harsh word to a woman often induces her to commit suicide at once, and many resort to it from family quarrels, old age and poverty, or from disease. The number of suicides reported to me during the last year that I have been in charge of this office amounts to thirteen for the whole of the districts under my jurisdiction."

Tables Nos. XL, XLI and XLII give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

SECTION C.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in Quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the village community proper can hardly be said to exist in the Simla hills. In 1859 the Superintendent thus described the state of affairs then existing :—

"A purely ryotwár system prevails in these hills. The Government is the direct landlord of the present tenants, who maintain themselves, and pay the Government demand from the portions of land each cultivates. Here there are neither capital nor capitalists, nor large landed proprietors who can act as agents between the Government and the actual cultivators, and become responsible for the due payment of the Government demand. Every man who cultivates the land, however insignificant his possessions are, is termed a zamíndár. He is the hereditary proprietor of the portion of land he cultivates, and may mortgage or sell at his discretion his proprietary interest therein. The settlement is made direct with each zamíndár

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for the lands he cultivates. Each receives a patta or lease from the Government Officer, bearing his signature and seal, in which are set down the name of the lessee, his village and parganáh, the extent of his fields, together with a register of the number of the males and females composing his family, with the view of regulating the demand for *begár;* also the amount of rent due thereon, in separate kists, is duly entered. "Each individual holding a lease from the Government is alone responsible for the amount of the assessment due on the land he cultivates. There are no village communities, as in the plains, who, bound together by certain local usages, share in the losses as well as in the gains of the land they cultivate, and are jointly responsible to the Government for all defalcations. Hence the realization of the fixed Government demand is highly precarious. The revenue rests on no solid foundation, as a Settlement in its strict sense cannot, it appears to me, be made for any hill district; for a Settlement implies a contract between the Government and certain parties, agents between it and the immediate cultivators, who bind themselves to realize the Government demand, who are responsible for all defalcations which may occur during the term of the Settlement, and who are in a position that the payment of all balances may be enforced from them."

The prevailing tenure, as it now stands, is thus described by Colonel Wace in his recent Assessment Report:—

"The tenures of the land in Bharaulí and Kálka are in their origin and character much the same as have already been fully explained in respect of the Kángra hills by Messrs. Barnes and Lyall in the Kángra Settlement Reports.* The Rája or State was the lord of the land; the cultivator had the right to cultivate, and to this right were attached liberal rights of user in the adjacent waste. But the cultivator's right, though permanent so long as the State's dues were paid, was not exactly what we understand as ownership. Sales were unknown, and mortgages suffered rather of convenience than of right. There were no village communities. Each squatter held direct of the State, and had his patta granted usually by the Rája himself. And new land could not be broken up either by an old settler or by a new one except under a written lease or patta. To this day a zamíndár will speak of his holding as his patta. Up to 1851 we continued to deal in this way directly with each owner. In that year, under instructions from the Board of Administration, the system of joint responsibility was introduced in the following manner. One or two lambardárs were appointed to each parganáh (locally termed Bhoj) or circuit of hamlets. The lambardár thus appointed to each Bhoj as the representative of the whole body of owners of the Bhoj executed a lease engaging to pay annually for the term of Settlement the sum total of the revenue of the Bhoj. It was the object of this measure to make all the owners of each Bhoj collectively responsible for the total revenue, bearing the loss of all decreases in cultivation and taking the profit of all increases. The new system of course greatly simplified the tahsíl accounts; but in respect of the internal relations of the owners

* See Gazetteer of the Kángra district.

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of each Bhoj, it has not in practice introduced any material change. No occasion has arisen for enforcing the joint responsibility of the Bhoj. The revenue has not in any year been more than the people could pay; the land is valuable, and its cultivators cling to it tenaciously, being as it is their only means of support; and each little hamlet is still paying the revenue assessed on it in 1850 and 1856. If in future years any instances occur of hamlets being deserted by their owners, it probably would seldom or never be right to order the rest of the Bhoj to pay the revenue in default; and certainly local feeling would regard such an order as very unjust.

"In Kot Kháí and Kotgúrú the system of land tenure is the same as in Bharaulí, with this difference, that as the tract is more remote and entirely surrounded by Hill States, and also contains some valuable forest, the right of the State to all uncultivated land has survived in a stronger form. The circuits of hamlets, called *bhojs* in Bharaulí, are known in Kot Khái as *sargannas*, and in Kotgúrú as *kothís*.

"In the Native States a portion of land, called "sohel" or "lána," is held by the chief as his own demesne. A second portion is held at his disposal for the support of subordinate members of his family, among whom it is parcelled out according to the circumstances of the time being. Each member of the ruling family receives a separate allotment of greater or less extent, according to his degree of relationship to the chief or to his influence in the State. The tenure, however, is not permanent; but as nearer relatives increase in number, in order to provide for them, the allotments of more distant relatives are proportionately reduced. The remainder of the land is held by the peasantry paying revenue to the chief."

Colonel Wace even doubts the possibility, or, at any rate, the advisability, of attempting to enforce joint responsibility for revenue. He writes :—

Continuance or discontinuance of joint responsibility.

"I would particularly solicit orders on the question, whether the principle of joint responsibility is in future to be enforced in each parganáh or *kothí*. It will be seen that in 1850-52 a great point was made of the introduction and enforcement of this principle. In Bharaulí, where the waste is owned by the agriculturists, I thought it best to let the joint responsibility stand at least in name. But in Kot Khái, Kotgúrú and the Simla villages, it seems to me impossible to maintain it. The waste is owned by Government, and cannot be broken up for cultivation without Government's leave; this is the first difficulty. The next is that the system of ownership by holdings is so strongly established in the minds of the agriculturists, that it would hardly be practicable to make the whole body of holders pay arrears due on an individual holding. On consideration I think it would be best not to enforce or assert in the Kot Khái-Kotgúrú tahsíl, nor in the Simla iláqa, the principle of joint responsibility among the owners of each parganáh or *kothí*; merely holding the lambardárs responsible for reasonable diligence in the collection of the revenue due from each holding.

Reclamation of waste land and its assessment.

"As regards the reclamation of waste, I would similarly maintain the existing practice. Unenclosed waste is the property of the State, subject to certain rights of use belonging to the adjacent

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Reclamation of waste land and its assessment.

cultivators. It cannot be cultivated or otherwise appropriated without the permission of the State. But if cultivated with such permission, the ownership passes to the cultivator subject to the usual liability for revenue. I would suggest that land newly cultivated during the currency of the Settlement now commencing be charged two annas a bígah. In a mountainous country it is sometimes convenient to maintain this restriction on new cultivation, as it enables the State to forbid cultivation likely to injure the stability of the soil on the steeper mountain sides, or which will inconveniently interfere with the pasturage of the cattle or the supply of village fuel. Moreover, the necessity for an application for permission to cultivate is involved in the incident that the waste is not owned by the village in common, but by the State."

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the Quinquennial Table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79.

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district, while the figures quoted below from Colonel Wace show that the statistics of the Administration Report are extraordinarily inaccurate. He thus describes the cultivating tenures and rent-rates of the district :—

"In Kálka and Bharaulí a fifth of the land is cultivated by tenants, who are Lohár, Chámars, Badhís, Domars and Kolís. In truth, however, the agricultural system is one in which the cultivators own their own fields; and these tenancies are mainly due to the circumstance that the owners need assistance in household and field work, and also in *begár* work. The Lohárs are the smiths, the Chámars the leather-workers, the Badhís carpenters, Domas basket-makers, and the Kolís field labourers. The last-named also weave *pattu*. An owner finds it convenient to give small pieces of land to men of these classes at rents little in excess of the revenue, finding his return in the work that they do for him, for which they are paid very little wages. There are no owners who look to rents for their support.

"In Kot Khái 96 per cent. of the khálsa lands are cultivated by the owners themselves; the holding averaging four acres. The tenancies on khálsa lands aggregate only 164 acres, of which 88 acres pay half produce, 11 acres pay cash rents, and 45 acres pay rent at revenue rates. These tenancies are so evidently exceptional that I do not remark further on them. But the khás or jágír lands of the families of the former Rána of Kot Khái, and the maáfi lands of the village temples (*deotas*), are of course mainly cultivated by tenants. They aggregate 418 acres. Of these 171 acres pay no rent, the tenants giving their labour (*baith*) in return for their tenancy; 44 acres pay half produce, and the rest, 203 acres, pay cash

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Tenants and rent.

rents. These rents average Rs. 1¾ per acre; but they are not rents in the sense in which that term is usually used in Revenue Reports. The nature of the rent paid by each of the Ràna's tenants is decided mainly by his caste. A Kanet would not ordinarily agree to do *baith* service; and he would be given a cash rent out of consideration to his caste. Of course such rents are not likely to be very heavy. On the other hand, the lower classes (Kolís, Rehrs, and such like) stand on a much lower social level, and pay half produce or do farm work (*baith*) as may be required of them. With reference to the circumstances above explained, it will not be thought surprising that there are almost no tenants with right of occupancy. One acre is so held in the khálsa lands, and 53 acres in the Rána's *jágír*; of the latter, 42 acres are held by a village of Kanets. In truth the local conception of ownership is as yet nearly allied to what we should describe as hereditary occupancy; and the holdings are too small to make under-tenants other than the exception. And though the Rána's holding is a large one, of over 400 acres of cultivation, his old claims, social position and past management have left him completely its owner.

"In Kotgúrú the land is cultivated with few exceptions by the owners themselves, the village holding being four acres; and there are no rents worth quoting. Of the 42 acres of khálsa land stated to pay cash rents, 12 acres are held by servants of the Bashahr Rája; they are irrigated and pay little more than the Government's revenue, but the cultivators render service in addition. Six acres, of which one is irrigated, pay to the Mission Rs. 7 per acre; 20 acres, of which 3 are irrigated, pay to the Kot Khái Rána and his cousin Rs. 97; and 4 acres, unirrigated, pay to zamíndárs Rs. 11. The 7 acres maáfi land which pay cash rent are all unirrigated. They are owned by the Mission; and the rent is Rs. 70. Of 114 acres returned as paying at half produce, only two really pay half produce. The other 112 acres are lands owned by the village temples. The tenants pay fixed amounts of produce, usually 32 seers grain and 2½ seers oil for every rupee of revenue, at which the land is valued in the Government's revenue register. These payments are about equal to the revenue or a little more. But in addition the tenants render service to the temple, and these services are sometimes of an onerous nature, especially when the village god goes on a pilgrimage to one of the holier Hindu shrines.

"In Kot Khái, of 4,489 acres, only 582 are held by tenants, in 713 holdings by 247 families; while 984 families of owners cultivate the remaining 3,907 acres in 2,057 holdings. In Kotgúrú, of 2,614 acres, 246 acres are held by 78 families of tenants in 279 holdings; while 634 proprietor families cultivate 2,368 acres in 1,175 holdings. In Simla tenants cultivate 26 out of 197 acres. About three-quarters of the area held by tenants is jágír."

Size of holdings.

Colonel Wace thus discusses the average holding: "Omitting the Kálka iláqa, the features of which contain nothing specially worthy of remark, it will be observed that in the Bharaulí iláqa the owners' holdings average two acres of cultivation, and the tenants' holdings just half of this. Most of the tenants hold land of more than one owner, and each such tenancy is of course counted as a separate

Size of holdings.

holding. In the same way not a few of the owners hold lands in more than one hamlet. That our system of record unavoidably produces a material exaggeration of the total number of holdings will be evident from the fact that, whereas the holdings as recorded total 1,596, the ploughs are returned as 881, and I have therefore caused the true number of holdings to be counted. The result gives 530 holdings of owners and 321 of tenants, or an average of four acres cultivated per owner, and rather less than two acres per tenant. This is no doubt small, even though half the land yields two crops a year. But each holding has on the average twice as much grass land attached, and a grazing area rather larger than the grass fields, supported by which the holder usually keeps two or three milch cattle, cows or buffaloes. So that, on the whole, though the holdings are small, and the husbandry petty, the agriculturists probably live a tolerably comfortable life. In Kot Kháí and Kotgúrú also the average holding is four acres."

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, and the system of agricultural partnerships, are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 714).

"The agriculturists in the hills employ hired field labourers; they receive food and two suits of clothes annually, also from Rs. 12 to 18 per annum in cash. The persons so employed are a distinct class, either Chamárs, Kolís, or Domna. When not employed in field labour, they work on the roads or on buildings. The percentage such persons bear to the agricultural population is ¼ per cent. This class of persons is inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists. There is also a custom, common in the hills, by which the people combine for any undertaking which requires extra labour, giving their services gratis to the person who has called them together, on the understanding that they shall in turn receive help when they require it." The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Forced labour.

In the Native States all the subjects of the States are forced to give their labour free of charge when required by the Chief, and more particularly for the following purposes: making and repair of roads; building palaces, &c.; carrying loads when the Chief is on the march; supplying the Chief and his friends with wood and grass; occasionally helping with the chief harvest; but on this latter occasion they are generally fed by him. In the British parganáhs, as there is no one per cent. road tax, the people are obliged to make and keep in repair the roads free of cost.

Village officers.

There are no zaildars or álá lambardárs in the Simla district. The village officials are headmen and village accountants, the latter under the supervision of a qánúngo. The figures in the margin show the village staff in the two tahsíls of the district. The headmen and village accountants (patwárís) succeed to their appoint-

Tahsíls ...	Qánúngo.	Lambardárs	Patwárís.
Simla ...	1	13	3
Kot Khái ...		14	5
Total ...	1	27	8

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Village officers.

ments by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, the lambardárs represent the zamíndárs belonging to the circles in their charge in their dealings with Government, but in respect of the collection of land revenue they possess no special authority or responsibility. Lambardárs and patwárís were previously remunerated by a deduction of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per cent., respectively, from the revenue collected by them, but since the assessment of the revenue of both tahsíls completed during 1883, they now receive a fixed monthly allowance. The number of circles are shown in the margin.

Tahsíl.	Circles.	Villages.	Annual Land Revenue.
			Rs.
Simla ...	3	119	6,187
Kot Khái ...	5	139	9,266

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX, the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

Colonel Wace is of opinion that the agriculturists of the Simla district are in comfortable circumstances; and that the standard of living has risen considerably under our rule. Many of them trade, chiefly in opium; many more earn money by labour in outstations and on our roads; while the sale of grain, grass, butter and firewood contributes to their income. Colonel Wace writes:—

"The principal causes of debt are expenses at marriages and deaths, and in legal proceedings. When a man has a case in court, he cannot refrain from employing a legal practitioner, and the fees of these practitioners are so heavy that their clients can only pay them by mortgaging a part of their land. Such is the fruit yielded by elaborations of the procedure of our courts. In the first years of British rule a man could usually get a dispute settled in our courts without mortgaging his patrimony. But (as the French say) we have changed all that now, as their rulers think, for the better; as the people think, for the worse. I find it impossible to live among these people and not share their opinion. Another common cause of debt is that a woman will leave her husband, and attach herself to another man, who then pays Rs. 100 or 200 *(Rít)* to the first husband, with the result that the first marriage is annulled, and the woman becomes the wife of her new lover. The morality of these transactions is no doubt very low; but such are these people, and the payment ends the quarrel. The total mortgage money is three years' revenue of the Bharaulí iláqa, which is not a higher proportion than is usually found in the adjacent plain districts."

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and B. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates, and Table No. XVIII of Forests. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of livestock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter III.

The seasons: Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables III, IIIA, IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food grains, have already been noticed in Section B of Chapter III. In these hills the time both of sowing and of harvesting varies not a little with the elevation of the field. The spring crops, wheat and poppy, are sown usually in September, and are ripe in the lower valleys by the middle of April, in the interior and upon fields high up on the hill sides, not until far on in May. For the autumn crops, sowings extend through March and April, and the harvest, beginning in September, lasts on into October or November.

Irrigation.

In the Famine Report, compiled in 1878, six per cent of the cultivation of the district is said to be irrigated by canals. This refers to the small channels by which the waters of the hill streams are led to and distributed over the terraced fields by which the hill-sides are covered in all favourable situations. The irrigation is wholly insignificant in extent. The water is led from the stream to the field to be irrigated by small channels called *kuhls* constructed along the mountain sides, often with considerable labour and expense.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts and ploughs in each tahsíl of the district as returned in 1878-79. The following list of agricultural implements in common use in the villages is taken from Colonel Wace:—

Khanashí.—Large hoe.
Chikri.—Small hoe.
Dáchi.—Sickle for cutting grass (*dátri*).
Dách.—A bill-hook for cutting small wood.
Mend.
Ghán.—A hammer for breaking stones.
Adú.—A wedge, used to split stone.
Kéránu.
Rámbi.—A small hoe with a broader blade than the *Khanashi.*

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Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-Stock.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Barára.

Karári.

Hal.—Plough.

Changli—Shirni.—A two-pronged wooden hay-fork.

Chatera.—Muzzle, put on cattle when the crops are ripe, and in the threshing floor; made of *nigal* (or *nargal*, the plant used for basket work).

Shámáin.—The yoke used in ploughing; generally made of darli (*Cedrela toona serrata*—not the common tún tree, but a tougher variety).

Phálá—Lohál.—The plough-share, made entirely of local iron, and never tipped with steel.

Pharír or *Bolcha.*—The thong, by which the yoke is attached to the plough; made either of leather or of munji grass.

Ma'in or *Jhol.*—Clod-crusher; the same as the *maira* of the Punjab.

Dadali.—A wooden harrow.

Angshi.—A hand-rake, wooden.

Lowáta.—Shoes with leather soles and woollen tops. Sometimes called *chinjár.*

Rassi.—Rope.

Bás.—The tool described as *basauli* in the Punjab.

Nain.—A chisel.

Agdhál or *Kaspáran.*—Steel for striking fire.

Cheunta.—Goad, usually made of *re'úsh*, and *labair.*

General system of agriculture.

Cultivation is widely carried on in all the lower valleys of the hills; but less extensively and more widely than beyond the Sutlej in Kángra. The account given of the agriculture of the Kotáha parganáh of Umballa in the Gazetteer of that district is in all points applicable to the interior hills. There are the same rude implements, the same fields built up against the hill sides, and the same staple crops. In Simla, however, it is said (Famine Report, page 251) that each field is habitually manured every third year, one-third of the whole being manured each year, and then receiving about 200 maunds an acre. The following description of the system of agriculture in each parganáh is taken from Colonel Wace's Assessment Report.

Agriculture in parganáhs Bharaulí and Kálka.

The only classification of soil recognised by the people is that depending on irrigation, and on the application or absence of manure; and both the total assessment and internal distribution of the previous assessment were based on this classification. It is briefly stated—

Local Name.	Explanation and Husbandry.
Kúl or Kiár ...	Lands irrigated by hill streams; with few exceptions they yield two crops in the year, *viz.*, rice or maize in the autumn, and wheat in the spring.
Bakhíl or Lehri...	Unirrigated land; all of it thoroughly manured. The autumn harvest is almost entirely maize, and the spring harvest whea
Changar ...	These are poor sloping fields at a distance from the homestead, which are neither irrigated nor manured. They rarely yield anything except a very poor crop of kulth, koda, or másh.

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Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-Stock.

Agriculture in parganáhs Bharaulí and Kálka.

In Bharaulí a little more than one-eighth of the cultivation is irrigated, and a fourth is Changar. The Changar husbandry is mere catch cropping, the crops being very poor and uncertain. It is confined almost entirely to the poorest kharíf crops, such as kulth and koda. The husbandman's real work is with the irrigated land and with the unirrigated fields which he manures. Nearly two-thirds of the irrigated land has a rather short supply of water in the rabi season; and where this is the case, it is evidenced by the rabi crops being only about half the area of the kharíf crops, sometimes less. And for this reason, both at the former Settlement and now, the irrigated lands have been rated in two classes. The kharíf (rice) crop is never manured. The rabi crop always is.

A similar division has been made of the manured lands. Rather more than half have been recorded as second class, and the rest as first class. The first class lands are usually nearer the homesteads than the second class; they are heavily manured, and yield without intermission a crop of maize and a crop of wheat every year; but the area of the rabi is usually about a sixth less than that of the kharíf. The second class lands are those to which the husbandman is unable to give so plentiful a supply of manure, and in consequence, though the whole of them yield a kharíf crop every year without intermission, the rabi crops cover only about half of the kharíf area. Another evidence of the inferiority of the second class land is, that only about two-thirds of the kharíf crops is maize (a few acres rice), the rest being koda, másh, kulth, &c., and the rabi is two-thirds wheat and one-third barley.

Every husbandman has, besides his cultivation and adjoining it, a considerable area of grass land, which for the whole iláqa averages two acres for every acre cultivated. The fields are closed to grazing as soon as the autumn rains commence; and the grass is reaped in October and November. If there is more than can conveniently be reaped and stacked, the balance is left standing and is cut as it is wanted (for home use or sale); but the agriculturists are aware how much the grass is injured by being allowed to stand in this way. The cattle are fed mainly on this grass. The maize stalks are also all fed to the cattle, as they are said to increase the milk. Wheat straw is mostly neglected, only about half the straw or less is cut with the ear. The balance is fired as it stands on the ground before the field is ploughed for the next crop. A little of it is sold in our Cantonments, but the people will not give it to their own cattle.

The husbandry of the Kálka villages is different. They have no grass fields. The Kúl and Lehri are much the same as the same lands in the hills. But the Changar is cultivated on the two years' course, yielding wheat and barley in the rabi, and másh in the kharíf. This Changar is poor, stony land; but its produce is marketable; and though the land is poor, it can pay a fair assessment.

To sum up, the conditions of the soil and of the climate are such that cultivation of any but the poorest grains is impracticable, except with the assistance of either irrigation or manure. Consequently the cultivator is in a peculiar degree dependent on his cattle, and these again on the grass fields and grazing waste.

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Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-Stock.

Agriculture in parganáh Kot Khái.

The classification of soils in Kot Khái is similar to that of Bharaulí, *viz.* :—

Local Name.	Explanation and Husbandry.
Kiár ...	Lands irrigated by hill streams; seldom yield more than one crop of rice per annum.
Bakhíl ...	Unirrigated land; all of it thoroughly manured. The rabi crop is wheat or barley or opium; and the autumn crop consists principally of the smaller millets, amaranth, a coarse rice, or the edible arum.
Karáli ...	Lands at a distance from the homestead, and not manured; usually cropped with wheat and barley.

The area irrigated is very small, only 63 acres; and nearly half of this is jágír. Very little of the finer (básmatti) rice is sown. A second or rabi crop is not taken after the rice. Two-thirds of the cultivation has been recorded as *bakhíl*, and one-third as *karáli*. About three-fourths of the *bakhíl* area bears a crop in each harvest. The *karáli* lands, amounting to a third of the cultivation, are only very occasionally manured. They yield one crop a year, generally wheat or barley. The crops are very fair, especially on the higher lands. The wheat is bearded, of the red variety. The worst of these lands (about a sixth of the whole *karáli*) have been put into a second class.

The land returned as waste for more than three years is usually very poor stuff. It equals 10 per cent. on the cultivation. The area returned as field boundaries and grass-fields equals only half the cultivated area, whereas in Bharaulí the grass-fields are double the cultivation. The explanation is that in Kot Khái there are fewer cattle, and also no sale of grass and plenty of it; so that the custom of attaching a grass field to every holding is not *de rigueur* as in Bharaulí. Wheat straw is mostly neglected, as in Bharaulí; but the straw of every other crop is stacked for winter use and fed or littered to the cattle; and very poor stuff a great deal of it is.

To sum up, the main differences between the agriculture of this tract and Bharaulí are, in the kharíf the absence of the maize crop, and in the rabi the cultivation of opium and the abundance of the wheat crop on the unmanured lands. In both tracts the cultivation depends largely on the manure supplied by the cattle; but Bharaulí has 7,900 head of cattle to 2,000 acres cultivated; whereas Kot Khái has only some 6,000 head to 4,500 acres cultivated.

Agriculture in parganáh Kotgúrú.

Colonel Wace writes : "In Kotgúrú the areas of the several soils are as follows :—

Kiár, 1st class	205 acres.
,, 2nd ,, ...	29 ,,
Bakhíl	921 ,,
Karáli, 1st class	922 ,,
,, 2nd ,, ...	352 ,,

"*Kiár*.—The irrigated lands are situated with few exceptions just above the Sutlej river in the Kepu and Bhutti *kothís*. The irrigation is from tributaries of the Sutlej with a few exceptions rated as second class. These Kiár lands are excellent. They yield invariably a good crop of rice, and about half of the area is cropped a second time in the year with wheat. Owing to the low and hot position of these lands, the wheat is ripe and harvested well before the time for

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Agriculture in parganáh Kotgúrú.

the rice sowings. Almost every one has a field or two in the Kiár lands. The yield of the rice crop is said to be about 20 maunds (800 seers) per acre, and Rs. 100 to 150 per bígah are not uncommon prices for this land. The rates applied by me to these lands are almost the same as those of 1859; but at last Settlement only about half of the lands was rated first class, and now all has been so rated except the distinctly poor irrigation. If an average of the whole revenue assessed on Kiár lands at the past and present Settlement be struck, the result is Rs. 5-5-0 per acre at last Settlement, as compared with Rs. 5-14-0 at this Settlement. I have no doubt that this is a light rate as compared with the yield of these lands. But as it is to these lands that the greatest skill and industry are applied, I thought it best to let the old rates stand.

"*Bakhíl.*—These lands are said not to be so good in Kotgúrú as in Kot Khái. The crops of the year observed by me do not at first sight confirm the general statement of the inferiority of the Kotgúrú lands. I feel some hesitation about it myself; but the tahsíldár, who is my authority for it, has a much better knowledge of these lands than I have. The proposed rate is a third less than the Kot Khái rate. The kharíf crops I have not myself seen; but the wheat crop is very good in the higher lands, and fair in the lower lands.

"*Karáli, 1st class.*—These lands yield one crop every year, usually wheat, in the spring, and koda, chína, kulth, or másh in the autumn. If the figures be compared with the corresponding return for Kot Khái, it will be seen that the Kotgúrú lands have a smaller proportion of their area under wheat and barley. The higher lands in the Kotgúrú *kothí* are almost entirely under wheat, and yield very fair crops of say 300 seers to the acre. The lands lower down near the Sutlej are cultivated more with kharíf crops; but even on them nearly half the crop is wheat. The rate fixed by me is very slightly higher than last Settlement, and like that on *bakhíl* is two-thirds of the Kot Khái rate.

"*Karáli, 2nd class,* is cropped much as the 1st class, but usually once in two years."

Principal staples.

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni ...	135	120	Coriander ...	4	6
Chína ...	180	140	Ginger ...	25	25
Mattar ...	5	7	Chillies ...	2	2
Másh (Urd) ...	195	215	Mustard ...	¼	......
Masúr ...	15	22	Tíl ...	½	1
Arhar ...	¼	1	Tea ...	85	35
Turmeric ...	¾	1	Other crops ...	1,515	......

The staple crops are maize, pulses and millets for the autumn harvest, and wheat in the spring. Of millets, "chína" (*Panicum miliaceum*), and "koda" or "mandwa" (*Eleusine corocana)* are the commonest. Of pulses, "másh" (*Phaseolus radiatus)* is the best, but "kulthi" (*Dolichos uniflorus*) is the most common, growing freely,

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Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-Stock.
Principal staples.

even upon high meagre soil. The grain is hard and indigestible, mottled with specks of a dark colour. It is eaten in the form of "dál." Rice is more widely grown in the Simla hills than in Kotáha. Poppy, hemp, turmeric and ginger, too, are largely cultivated—poppy as a spring crop, the others for the autumn harvest. These four crops, with potatoes, furnish the principal items of export to the plains. Barley and grain are but little grown. The staple food-grains of the people are the "koda" or "mandwa," a kind of millet, already alluded to, and "bathu," a species of amaranth.* This is very largely cultivated throughout the hills. The seed is very small, of a whitish colour, and resembling the well known Russian "semolina." It is ground into flour and eaten in the form of cakes ("chapattís"). The potato, introduced since the period of *British* rule, is rapidly making its way as a staple item both of food and commerce. Wide areas have of late years been cleared for its cultivation upon the hill sides in the neighbourhood ef Simla. It is grown both for sale and for home consumption. Large quantities annually leave the hills *viâ* Simla.

The following rough notes on the produce of the Kot Khái and Kotgúrú tahsíls are taken from Colonel Wace's report :—

Rabi produce.

Wheat (*Gihún*).—*Sown.* In high lands in September (Bhádon-Assu) as soon as the rain ceases ; in lower lands as soon as the kharíf is cleared, generally at end of October. *Harvested.*—In high lands in June, just before the rains commence (end of Hár and beginning of Sáwan), but in low warm lands a month earlier. The straw is fed to cattle in the winter. *Per bígah.*—Wheat produces on *bakhíl* land from 1 to 2½ maunds ; on *karáli* land about 1 to 1½ maunds ; on the Kotgúrú *kiár*, from 2 to 3½ maunds.

Barley (*Jau*).—Sown at the same time as wheat ; but ripens a month earlier. The straw is fed to cettle in the winter. Produces more heavily than wheat, about ¼ or ½ more. Is sown only on *bakhíl* lands near the homestead.

Barley (*Howejau*).—A fine description of barley. Produces at the same rate as wheat. Is grown only on good *bakhíl* land near the homestead.

Opium (*Ofím*).—Sown in Assu and Kátik (end of September to middle of November), ripens on low lands in Baisákh, and on high lands in Jéth. Produces about a seer per bígah ; varies from ½ to 1½ seers. The cultivators get about Rs. 5 or 6 a seer. Each man cultivates from 1 to 5 bígahs. The zamíndárs very seldom eat or smoke opium themselves.

Ghále Kalao (*Field Peas*).—Very little grown ; eaten as dál. Is not sold.

Bhugla or Dhania (*Coriander Seed*).—Generally sown in the opium fields : used as a spice, and is sold.

Methun (*Fenugreek*).—Generally sown on the field boundaries, or in corners of fields near the homestead. Eaten as greens.

Jharga.—(?) Another kind of greens, said to be first rate ; plucked from a plant, which lives three or four years.

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* Not the *Chenopodium album*, which grows only in the plains.

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Kharíf produce.

Massar (*Ervum lens, lentil*).—Sown in small quantities in fields near the homestead and also in the opium fields. Not much sold.

Chína (*Panicum miliaceum*).—Sown in June-July (end of Hár and beginning of Sáwan); cut at end of September (beginning of Assu); not much sold; cooked like rice. Sometimes eaten as bread in the form of *chapattís*, which are called *chinolti*. The straw is fed to cattle in the winter.

Makki or Kukri or Chháli (*Maize*).—Not much grown in Kot Khái; a good deal in the lower villages of Kotgúrú. Sown same time as chína, and ripens in Assu (end of September and beginning of October). Grown in *bakhíl* land, heavily manured. Yield per bígah three or four maunds; freely sold. The stalks are fed to cattle in the winter.

Kauni or Kangni (*Pennisetum italicum*).—Sown in *bakhíl* lands, generally on the inferior fields; sown in May (Baisákh-Jéth) or earlier; ripens in Assu (15th September, 15th October); not much sold; eaten boiled like rice; is not made into bread. The straw is fed to cattle during the winter.

Bathu (*Amaranthus, Anardana, and Spinosa*).—Grown both on *bakhíl* and *karáli* lands; sown same time as kangni, but ripens a little later. There are two varieties, red and white; but the grain yielded by both is white. The young leaves are pulled for greens. The grain is little sold. Eaten as bread (*chapattís*); but mainly as porridge. [In the latter case the grain is roasted and ground, and then boiled into porridge, which is *láphi*.]—The straw is cut and fed to cattle during the winter.

Kála Bathu (*Amaranthus*).—Sowing and cutting same as the other *bathu*. The grain is not sold. Not much is cultivated. In eating, it is generally well boiled, and then the *láphi* of the other *bathu* is mixed with it.

Koda or Mandwa (*Eleusyne corrocana*).—The *ragi* of Southern India; sown the same time as kangni in *bakhíl* land; ripens the last of the unirrigated kharíf grains in October (Assu-Kátik), not sold. Eaten as bread; the *chapattís* are called *kadroli* and sometimes made into porridge (*kadrán*). The straw is fed to cattle, and is said to be very sweet.

Dhán Jira (white), Dhán Kallu (white), Reora (red).—Varieties of rice, cultivated on *bakhíl* land; do not need irrigation, but cannot be cultivated in the higher lands. Sown from Baisákh to Jéth (during May), and ripen latter half of September (first half of Assu). Yield about one maund per bígah or a little more. Not much sold. Eaten all the year round. Straw fed to cattle.

Dhán Básmatti (white), Dhán Jhinjni (red), Reri (red).—Three kinds of rice grown in irrigated land; sown in April and May (Baisákh-Jéth) Cut in end of Assu (first half of October). Yield about three or four maunds per bígah, and sometimes more, up to five maunds. Generally sold, the básmatti at about 8 or 10 seers (husked) per rupee; the other kinds at from 12 to 16 seers (husked) per rupee. The jhinjni and reri are often sold unhusked at from 32 to 40 seers per rupee; but it can only be got for this price at harvest time. Very little básmatti is sown, because the yield is smaller than the other kinds by one-third. It is first sown thick in small beds; and

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Kharíf produce.

the young plants *(raug)* are planted out *(rúmna)* at the end of Hár (beginning of July). The straw is fed to cattle.

Másh *(Phaseolus radiatus)*.—Grown in *bakhíl* lands—(will not grow on the higher lands)—either in separate fields or sometimes mixed with *bathu*; is commonly sold. Sown in July (Hár-Sáwan). and cut in Kátik (end of October) or a little earlier. Eaten boiled as pulse, or as *bári*, or as *sepa*. *Bári* is thus made : the grain is soaked in slightly warmed water for two days; then reduced to a mash by a stone; then dried; afterwards eaten, mixed with ghí or buttermilk. *Sepa* is a similar preparation. There are also other ways of cooking it. The straw is fed to sheep and goats, and is much valued.

Kulat or Kolath *(Dolichos uniflorus*—horse gram).—Is grown on the inferior *bakhíl* lands in the lower villages. Will not grow on the higher lands. Is not sold. Is sown same time as másh; but ripens 15 days later. To prepare for eating,—is first soaked in water for 12 hours; then reduced to a mash on a stone; then made into round balls and steamed. Another way is to roast the grains and then boil them, adding rice.

Bhart *(Cajanus bicolor)*.—A pulse grown on the higher lands, both *bakhíl* and *karáli*. Sown at the same time as the *bathu*, with which it is usually reaped, and it ripens at the same time. It is not sold. It is eaten as bread *(chappattís,)* or roasted like *chabena* (roasted gram). The *chappattís* are called *bhartoli*. The straw is fed to cattle.

Rangán *(Dolichos sinensis*, the *rawan* of the plains).—Sown with *bathu* or in the opium fields or separate. Sowing time Jéth-Hár (June), and cut in Assu (September-October). Is not sold. Is eaten as dál. Both this and másh are commonly mixed with rice in cooking *(kichari)*. The straw is fed to cattle.

Totru, a kind of peas, generally sown in the higher lands. Will not grow in the lower lands; is eaten as dál. Is not sold.

Ogla *(Fagopyrum poligonum)*—Phaphra or Kathu *(Fagopyrum esculentum)*—Dhanphari *(Fagopyrum?)*.—Varieties of buckwheat. Ogla grows everywhere; the others are confined to the higher lands; are not sold. Sowing time July (Hár-Sáwan); reaped in October (Assu-Kátik); are usually ground and made into bread. Ogla is generally eaten on fast days, and is called *Phalwár*.

Tomáku *(Tobacco)*.—Grown everywhere on the best *bakhíl* and sometimes in irrigated lands. Sown in Sáwan: cut in Kátik (October-November), or even later in the higher lands. Is commonly sold. The dried leaves sell at from 6 to 8 seers per rupee. It is not much thought of, as the Sirmúr tobacco is. The latter sells at four seers per rupee. The yield is said to be from half maund (dry) per bígah to three-quarter maund.

Kachálu *(Arum colocasia)*.—The edible *arum*; there are two kinds: one called *gadhaili*, and the other *alú*. Sown in May and June (Jéth-Hár); and ripen in November (Kátik-Magar). Is highly manured and grown in the best *bakhíl*. Is not sold; the whole crop is usually eaten in the winter. The roots will not keep later than February. The seed tubers are preserved by being buried in a dry pit.

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Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-Stock.

Kharif produce.

Potatoes (*Faring alú*).—Very little cultivated.

Bhang (*Cannabis sativa*).—Grows wild on the ground near the houses; and is also sown to a small extent near the houses; cut in October when still green, and put in bundles on the roofs of the houses. By the time the winter comes on, the stalks have dried and the bark is then peeled by hand. The stalks are not soaked. The zamíndárs smoke bhang a little in the winter, but not much.

VEGETABLES (all kharíf.)

Kakri (Cucumber).	*Múli* (Radishes).
Kaddu (Pumpkins).	*Gájar* (Carrots).
Tori.	*Túmba* (Gourds).
Shagotri (Baingan).	*Kharbúza* (Melons).
Bhatte (Tomatoes)	*Dunun* (wasan), Garlic.
Pikli (Red Pepper).	*Gobi* (Cabbages).
Bábri (Beans).	*Pálag* (Greens).

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report' of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed in Section B. of Chapter III. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 33,995 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat ...	18,264	36,788	55,052
Inferior grains ...	67,290	66,887	134,177
Pulses ...	10,573	7,803	18,376
Total ...	96,127	111,478	207,605

A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that there was an annual import from the plains of some 77,800 maunds, principally of wheat and grain. The village tracts do not produce very much more than is needed for their own population; and supplies for the hill stations have to be imported from without. Colonel Wace thus discusses the yield of certain selected staples :—

" *Rice.*—A crop of 180 square yards (four biswás) in Chaosha was tested and gave a yield at the rate of six maunds kachcha per bígah, equal to 512 seers pakka per acre. I do not think this result is other than a fair average. The rice grown is white rice called begami, and three varieties of red rice called bágra, jinján and zíra. The great majority of the crop is white rice; though called begami (queen's rice), it is not so good as what is known by the same name in Kángra.

" *Ginger.*—A bígah tried in Katu yielded 54 maunds kachcha, or 864 seers, being six-fold of what had been planted (nine maunds). Is sold at 32 seers (two maunds kachcha) per rupee, so the produce was worth Rs. 27 per bígah. The crop is heavily manured and requires timely rain or irrigation. The cultivators look for a yield of about six-fold. If it yields more than eight-fold, this is con-

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Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

sidered unlucky, and the excess is then given away in charity. It often yields but poorly.

"*Wheat.*—Seven experiments were made of a biswa each (45 square yards), and yielded results varying from 500 to 1,200 seers per acre. Such small experiments are quite untrustworthy. Probably a good field of first class *bakhíl* land yields at the rate of 400 seers per acre.

"*Maize* yields a heavier return of grain than wheat, say from half to a quarter more.

"The zamíndárs would say these average yields were stated rather high; and no doubt they are rather the yields of fairly good crops than a real average of good and bad together."

Tea-planting.

There have been but few attempts at tea-planting in the Simla hills. A small plantation of 61 acres was started in 1860 at Kotgúrú, which still exists; and the late General Innes tried the experiment at Salogra.

Forests.

The following forests have been separately demarcated during the recent Settlement operations:—

Iláqa.	Forests.	Approximate total area (acres).
Kot Khái	Kalálá	999
	Káftu	40
	Irli	41
	Rantu	182
	Chammi Kopar	4,793
	Charnail	124
	Sáláná	94
	Tomrú Ramghor	817
	Total ...	7,090
Simla ...	Simla	477
Kotgúrú ...	Malelá	196
	Nag Kelo-cum-Shiláján and Mánjában ...	1,497
	Total ...	1,693
	Grand Total ...	9,260

But these figures relate to British territory only; and the greater portion of the Simla forest area lies in the Simla Hill States, and for the most part in Bashahr. Table No XVIII shows the area of the several forests of the district which have been declared under the Forest Act, together with the degree of protection extended to each; while Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Minniken of the Forest Department:—

Bera Forest.

"This forest is in the Bashahr division of the Punjab Forest Department; it ranges from 6,000 to 10,000 feet elevation above the sea; is situated on the north, north-east and west slopes of the head

waters of the Bera river. Longitude 77° 37′, Latitude 31° 18′. The lower part forms the boundary between Bashahr and Kotghur. The middle portion is situated in Bashahr and in the villages of Jas and Drole, which belong to the Rána of Kumarsein by gift from the Rájah of Bashahr. On the south the forest is bounded by the ridge between Bagi and Hathughur station, on the east by Boorja Dhar. It is in extent 8¼ square miles, and with the exception of about 200 acres of *Cedrus deodara* is stocked with silver fir, Himalayan spruce, brown oak, and several species of deciduous trees, which have not been worked by the Forest Department since it was leased to Government in 1864.

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Bera Forest.

Muchada Forest.

"The Muchada forest is situated in the basin of the Muchada river, which comprises an eastern and a southern branch in Longitude 77° 41′, Latitude 31° 17′, the whole forming a kind of amphitheatre of mountain slopes of gneiss formation. It is densely covered above 6,000 feet elevation, on the north-west and north-east exposures with silver fir and Himalayan spruce, while on the south aspect only a few groups of blue pine occur, with some narrow strips of brown oak along the highest ridges. The area is about 9½ square miles; it constitutes a block of the Bashahr leased forest, and has not been worked by the Forest Department, as it does not form a part of the present working circle.

Neogli Forest.

"This forest has its name from the Neogli river, which rises in the glacier of the Shatul peak, and joins the Sutlej in Longitude 77° 43′, Latitude 31° 23′. It forms a belt of silver fir and Himalayan spruce, with an admixture of *Cedrus deodara* between 6,000 to 10,000 feet on the north-west aspect, while on the southern exposure there are only three small detached plots of deodar, and one of blue pine, with a plot of mixed forest above Tedda village, and some brown oak lining the ridge. The whole is about 4½ square miles in area. No timber has ever been worked out from this forest since it was leased to Government in 1864.

Munglad Forest.

"This forets is situated on the slopes of the Munglad valley, drained by the river of the same name, which meets the Sutlej in Longitude 77° 51′, Latitude 31° Its area is approximately 9½ square miles, but it has not yet been surveyed. It comprises the localities of Sunuthli, Boroni Khud, Peshada, Mungara, Gaora, Sha, Mushnu, Dharu, Runpu, Bagaot and Rungori. It is composed on the north-east and west aspects chiefly of silver fir, Himalayan spruce, and blue pine above 7,000 feet up to 12,000 feet elevation, while between 6,000 and 7,000 feet blue pine is irregularly distributed, with a few isolated deodars. On the southern slope high up, in the vicinity of Bagaot village, some *Cedrus deodara* intermixed with fir and spruce forms a small patch, and to the north above the village of Rungori a brown oak forest occupies a bay in the mountain side. The high level Hindustan and Tibet road enters this valley by the Dharu pass, and a sheep path from Tranda crosses the east flank, and goes *viâ* Runpu village to Pat village on the Neogli river. This forest has not been worked since it was leased to Government in 1864.

Kundlu Forest.

"This forest, about 10 square miles in area, extends in length from the Rungori spur on the west of Serahan to the left flank of the Kundalu stream, which descends from the Bhooleh peak; its breadth

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lies between the 6,000 feet and 12,000 feet contours above the sea. It comprises the localities of Serahan, Drali, Badul, and is for the most part stocked with silver fir, Himalayan spruce and several species of deciduous trees. It forms a block of the forest leased to Government in 1864, and has not yet been worked. The Hindustan and Tibet road passes along part of its lower boundary.

Chounda Forest.

"This forest lies in Bashahr, and forms a block approximately eight square miles in area, extending from the ridge of the left flank of the Kundalu stream to the right flank of the Chounda valley, which springs from snowy peak No. 5 in Longitude 78° 2′, Latitude 31° 26′. It comprises the localities of Rickhiapani, Thutch, Ticherung, Kilar, Bhurrai, Henbhurrai. It occupies the mountain slopes from 7,000 to 13,000 feet with north-west aspect, and is composed of silver fir, Himalayan spruce, blue pine, *Cedrus deodara*, yew, and a variety of broad-leaved trees. The produce has not been exploited since it was leased to Government in 1864.

Suldung-gad Forest.

"This forest lies in Bashahr State, and is bounded on the north by the Hindustan and Tibet road and the village lands of Tranda, Bari, Rungose, and Poinda; on the south by snowy peaks Nos. 4 and 5; on the east by the spur from snowy peak C; and on the west by the spur from Bhosleh station. Its area is about 5 square miles. Commencing at 7,000 feet elevation deodar occurs in groups and in open patches, and from 9,000 feet to 13,000 feet a dense and continuous belt of silver fir, Himalayan spruce, and blue pine forest occupies the north and north-west exposures, while the south-west slope has only a few scattered trees here and there. Government became lessees of this forest in 1864; but it has never been worked.

Sangri Forest.

"This forest lies in Bashahr State and includes the Tatri forest. It is bounded on the north by the Hindustan and Tibet road, a temple grove and the fields of Sangri village; on the south by Bari Kunda station; on the east by Gutrung forest and Piaruthpur ridge; and on the west by Nagadhur. The formation is gneiss, the aspect north, and the slope 25° to 35°. A compact deodar forest occupies the lower part, in which is a picturesque temple of the god Moheshur. Above the deodar forest a dense silver fir, spruce, blue pine, birch and yew forest extends up to between 13,000 and 14,000 feet elevation.

Guterung Forest.

"This forest also lies in Bashahr State, and extends from Tatarung forest on the west to Yelling ridge on the east, its upper limit being the snow line, and its lower the cultivation of Sangri and Nachar villages. It occupies slopes facing north, and is some two square miles in area, being stocked with a compact forest of fir, spruce, and blue pine, of which the last predominates on the lower acclivities.

Nachar Forest.

"This forest, situated in Bashahr State, stretches from the left flank of the lower Panwi valley on the east to the Yelling Dhar on the west. It is divided into an upper and lower compartment by a strip of village lands. The aspect is N. W., N. E., the formation gneiss, the slope of lower part 20° to 25°, and that of the upper part 30° to 35°. The lower part was covered by a pure deodar forest of exceptionally tall symmetrical growth; but since 1865 the trees have been felled and converted into logs which

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were launched into the Sutlej nearly a mile and half off. The forest is now stocked with a new growth of deodar saplings, partly planted and partly of natural reproduction. A fence has been put up, and grazing excluded. The upper compartment is composed of blue pine, fir, spruce, yew, birch, maple and some other broad-leaved trees. It has not been worked.

Panwi Forest.

"This forest is situated in Bashahr State on the slopes of the upper and lower Panwi streams, which join the Sutlej from the south, near the Wungtu bridge. On both sides of the lower Panwi near the Sutlej, there is a certain quantity of deodar; on the west side of the upper Panwigad above the village of Panwi is a group of good sized deodar, and above this group is a considerable number of scattered trees. The road to the Shatul pass runs along the ridge between the two streams, and higher up on the north-west aspect the forest contains fir, spruce, and other trees, among which lie some fields of the Panwi and Nachar villages. The rock is granite, the slope 30° to 35°. Several acres of deodar-producing forest, which in former years were destroyed by fire, are now being re-stocked by the Forest Department.

Dippi and Kakstal.

"This is a triangular block of forest bounded on the north by a grassy slope and a mural precipice, on the south by Minarung Dhar, west by Panwi forest, and east by Melang dogris and fields. It is composed of deodar, blue pine, fir and spruce, and was heavily worked by contractors before it was leased to Government in 1864. The rock is granite, the aspect north-west, and the slope 30° to 40°.

Melgad Forest.

"This forest is situated in Bashahr State on the east and west slopes of the Melgad, which joins the Sutlej in Longitude 78° 8′, Latitude 31° 2′. On the western aspect the trees, chiefly deodar, are scattered in small patches, which were worked by contractors before Government became the lessees. On the eastern exposure the forest is composed of blue pine, fir, spruce, with a few deodar low down, also maple, elm, tún and oak near the Ramni village. Blue pine logs have been taken to the Sutlej by a broad slide about two miles long. The formation is granite, the slope on west steep and precipitous, and on the east 25° to 35°.

Yani Forest.

"This forest lies in Bashahr State and is situated between the Melgad and Punangad. It is nearly a mile long and about the same broad, and comprises a compact area of deodar on easy slopes; the aspect is north, and immediately above the fields of Yani village, it is nearly 2,000 feet in width. It contains fir, spruce, &c., and is connected on the west with the Melang forests and on the east with Kulunga Dhar. A path comes over the east ridge from the Ramni village, and a high precipice of granite rock intervenes between the Yani fields and the Sutlej river. Three hundred and fifty deodar were cut in this forest by contractors previous to the lease, and many were injured by fire.

Punalung and Kulunga Forest.

"This forest lies in Bashahr State on the Punang stream, formed by an east and a west branch which rise respectively in snow peaks M. and V. in Long. 78° 9′, Lat. 31° 26′, and flow to the Sutlej through a glen of an exceptionally precipitous and wild character. The forest comprises two considerable blocks of deodar, one on the east and the other on the west, and at the head of

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the glen a large tract of fir and spruce occupies very steep slopes, and has been much injured by avalanches. A good path has been made by the Forest Department passing through the forests from Yani. No timber has been worked out since it was leased to Government in 1864.

Punung-Shoultu Forest.

"This forest forms a continuous tract in Bashahr State, extending from the right flank of the Punang valley on the west to Sapui village on the east above the junction of the Buspa river with the Sutlej in Long. 78° 16′, Lat. 31° 29′. It is about eight miles long by one mile in width. It includes the localities of Punang, Wachumchi, Phinla, Junpun, Tickru, Tendru, Kulba, Kunhi, Kumkumi and Sapui; has a N. W. N. E. aspect, a gneiss formation, and a variety of mountainous features too numerous to detail here. Deodar with Gerard's pine, oak, and wild olive occupy the lower part between elevations of 7,000 to 9,000 feet, above which up to 14,000 feet the growing stock is composed of fir, spruce, maple, elm, birch and junipers. Two main paths, one along the lower and another along the upper limit of the deodar, connected by bridle paths about a mile apart, have been made by the Forest Department. A bridge at Shoultu across the Sutlej has also been constructed by this department. This tract was worked by contractors before Government became the lessees in 1864, and the Forest Department has also worked it, the timber being floated down the Sutlej to Phillour.

Buspa Forest.

"This forest lies in Bashahr State on the Buspa river with a course of 34 miles, which joins the Sutlej from the south-east in Long. 78° 16′, Lat. 31° 29′. It comprises the following localities: on the north east, Sapui, Buturing, Burna, Churi, Shoung, Chasu, Chidu, Limsunthang, Rukti, Hurba, Burseri and Singon; on the south-west, Wadung, Siringchi, Kurgia, Chispun and Ruckchum. On the north-east slopes (stretching up the valley to the limit of arborescent vegetation) above 9,000 feet up to 13,000 feet, is a continuous tract of silver fir, Himalayan spruce, birch, and some other alpine trees, and between 9,000 and 6,000 feet verging on the inferior forest is a growing stock of deodar, blue pine, and some broad-leaved trees, distributed sometimes in considerable masses or in detached patches and scattered. On the south-west exposure, forests occur in only one considerable patch, above the junction of the Buspa with the Sutlej, and then extensive grassy slopes and rocks prevail, till the gigantic granite cliffs of the Ruldung mountain occupy the view, at the foot of which are situated the villages of Kumru and Shungla, with extensive flats of cultivation. Beyond this, as far up the valley as Chitkool, a succession of morains stretch across the valley, on which are some open patches of stunted deodar mixed with blue and Gerard's pine. With few exceptions all the component parts of this tract were more or less heavily worked, and some denuded by contractors before it was leased to Government in 1864. The Forest Department has made a good bridle path from Kulba as far up the valley as Ruckchum. A considerable trade in salt, grain and other produce is carried on by the inhabitants with Ghurwal and Chinese Tibet, and wool and pashm pass down the valley on goats and sheep *en route* to the

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Rámpur fair. The area of this forest is probably 16 square miles.

Ralli Forest.

Ralli forest in Bashahr State, in extent three square miles, lies on a northern slope of the Ruldung mountain, between the junction of the Buspa and Sutlej and the village of Mebar. The formation is gneiss, the slope is not steep, but interrupted by a few ravines, precipices of rock and barren tracts. The lower part of the forest is a compact area of deodar, with other pines, while higher up spruce, fir, oak, Gerard's pine and birch are all met with. Above the upper limit of the forest, a path from Shungla crosses the shoulder of the mountain by the Harung pass. The forest was leased to Government in 1864.

Mebar Forest.

Mebar forest, lying in Bashahr State, in extent four square miles, is bounded on the east by the Shungarung, and on the west by the Ralli forest. On its lower limit a range of high granite cliffs intervenes between it and the Sutlej, and its upper limit is the Harung ridge, which descends from the Ruldung peaks. The growing stock consists of deodar of an inferior growth mixed with blue pine in the lower, and fir, spruce, and birch in the upper part. A rough path, made in places of scaffolding, passes through the forests and cliffs. This forest was worked by contractors before it was leased to Government in 1864.

Tangling Forest.

Tangling forest lies in Bashahr State between the Shungrung-gad and the Tangling-gad. It occupies the steep face of a hill about one mile broad, and slopes like a large triangle from the top of one of the spurs of the Ruldung mountain. A large portion of this slope, the area of which may be two-thirds of a square mile, was formerly covered with good deodar, and in inaccessible places a few good trees still remain. This forest was worked to excess by contractors prior to its being leased to Government. It was given with a neighbouring forest as a jágír by the late Rajáh to the father of Surjít Wazír of Poari. It is now included in the leased forests and has been fenced by the Forest Department.

Stulimpi Forest.

The Stulimpi forest is situated in Bashahr State and covers two square miles. Between the Tangling-gad and the village of Poari, one of the spurs of the Justungrung peak rises into a cone-shaped hill, the lower part of which towards the river and the Dogri of Tangling and Shungrung is composed of detritus of granite intermixed with granite boulders, while the back of the hill and the neck which joins it to the main ridge are composed of a stratified quartzous rock. The lower part of the hill is covered with Gerard's pine, but on the back and upper part of the slope towards Poari village there is a good quantity of deodar. There is also a patch of deodar on a ridge to the south-east, and lower down the slope an open forest of Gerard's pine. The size of the trees is good. The forest belonged to Wazír Surjít of Poari before it was leased to the British Government. A path passes along the lower limit.

Poari Forest.

Poari forest, which ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 feet elevation above the sea, and includes about half a square mile of area, is situated in Bashahr, partly on the steep slope above the mountain

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bay in which the village of Poari stands, and partly on the precipitous rocky face to the north. The aspect varies from N. W. to W., and the slope from 35° to 45°; the rock is a hard grey schist with mica; there are traces of old cultivation terraces. The trees are mostly deodar with a small proportion of Gerard's pine, and some blue pine to the north. A path runs through the forest, which is leased to Government.

Purbui Forest.

Purbui forest lies in Bashahr State; its extent is about one square mile, and it lies on terraces and rocky ground above the village of Purbui and the Kibar Dogri, the whole forming an amphitheatre bounded on both sides by precipitous cliffs of rock. It includes the Korang tract on the head waters of the Korang-garrung. The trees are deodar, with some fir above and *Pinus Gerardiana* on the lower slopes. Near the Yeoling Dogri a large deodar tree measured by Mr. Brandis was 34′ 4″ in girth, and was estimated to be 900 years old.

Riba Forest.

Riba forest is situated in Bashahr State, and extends from a steep rocky face to the east of Purbui to a spur which descends to the village of Skiba from snowy peak R. It includes the Burunaling and Simoling tracts, and is in area about two square miles. The rock is granite, the aspect N. W. and W., and the slope between 30° and 40°. The trees are deodar, are scattered over all rocky faces, and occur in compact patch on two flanks. Spruce, fir and birch are found in considerable masses on the higher slopes, and Gerard's pine is sprinkled over the lower acclivities. The growth of deodar was found to be slow. This forest is leased to the British Government.

Rispa Forest.

This forest lies in Bashahr State, between Skiba village and the junction of the Tidong river with the Buspa. Its extent is two square miles, its aspect N. W. and W., its slope 25° to 40°. The rock close to the river is grey schist, and higher up granite. This forest is very extensive, but with few exceptions of little value. The Cheringgarrung divides it in two unequal parts, both being covered with stunted and gnarled deodar, intermixed with Gerard's pine. Deodar here, Mr. Brandis observed, has the peculiarity of throwing out side shoots, after the main stem has been filled within a certain distance from the ground.

Tidong Forest.

This forest, in area about two square miles, is situated in Bashahr State on the Tidong river, which joins the Sutlej from the south-east in Long. 78° 30′, Lat. 31° 35″. The slope varies from 35° to 40° with a northerly aspect, and the rock is a hard dark grey quartzous schist, the precipice above being granite. The trees are deodar and Gerard's pine, extending along the north-west slope in a broad belt, narrowing to a point near the village of Lamba, beyond which some scattered pencil cedars occur. The south-eastern aspect is very precipitous, and there is only a sprinkling of Gerard's pine here and there and a patch of fir, spruce and deodar behind Tangi village. A rough path, sometimes made of ladders and scaffolding, winding along the face of a steep precipice, comes down the valley from the Gomarung and Shallarung passes, and is used by Kunawari traders. Another path from the Buspa valley enters the Tidong by the Churing pass. The head of the valley is surpassingly wild and rugged. The forest was worked before it was leased to Government in 1864,

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and the timber extracted was floated down the stream to the Sutlej and thence to Phillour.

Lipi and Jhangi Forest.

This forest, in area about three square miles, is situated in Bashahr State on the Titi river, which joins the Sutlej from the north-west in Long. 78° 31′, Lat. 31° 38′. It consists chiefly of more or less compact strips and patches of deodar and pine stretching along the right bank of the Titi from opposite the town of Lipi to the Sutlej four miles below. There is also some scattered deodar and pencil cedar on the Chuckra stream, which joins the Titi on the right of the town of Lipi. The aspect is N. W. E. and N. W., the rock grey schist, the surface of the soil arid, and the slope steep. The pasture at the head of the valley is considered the best in Kunawar. The forest had been worked by contractors prior to 1864, when Government became the lessees.

Skyumdungdung Forest.

This forest lies in Bashahr State; its area is five square miles. It is situated on a south-east slope of a schist and quartzous schist formation, with a slope of 30°, and is bounded on the north by Jhangi, on the south by the water parting of the spur forming the left flank of the Kashung stream, on the east by the Sutlej, and on the west by Gungro station Nos. 1 and 2. It consists of an open forest of gnarled deodar and Gerard's pine on the lower arid slopes, while higher up the slope are some small patches of well grown deodar. Contractors worked this forest before 1864 when it was leased to the British Government.

Kashun Forest.

This forest, with an area of one square mile, lies in Bashahr State on the Kashung river, which joins the Sutlej between the villages of Rarung and Pungi in Long. 78°23′, Lat. 31° 36′. Deodar, fir and spruce occur on the slopes on both sides of the valley, commencing about half a mile above the Sutlej, and extending upwards of two miles. The largest quantity of deodar is on the west bank. The slope of the tracts varies from 25° to 40°, the aspect is S. E. to N. E., but as the valley is narrow the influence of the aspect is of little moment. The rock on the left side is hard grey schist, on the opposite side the rock is much concealed under granite boulders, and higher up is entirely granitic. Some trees have been felled by the Road Engineers and by villagers. It was leased to Government in 1864.

Pangi Chini Forest

This forest also lies in Bashahr State; its area is about two and a half square miles, extending from the ridge which forms the left flank of the Mulgunum river on the north to the spur on the south from the Rukchora station. On the Mulgunum river, between the junction of the two branches, a large quantity of fine timber occurs; from this to Chini there are no compact tracts of deodar, but it is scattered here and there, and associated with Gerard's pine. On the sloping plateau below Chini as far as the Sutlej some open tracts of deodar occur. The slope varies from 15 to 30, the aspect is S. W., and the rock gneiss. The forest is situated in the almost rainless part of Kunawar, and was leased to Government in 1864.

Rogi Forest.

This forest, in area about two and a half square miles, is situated in Bashahr State on the southern slopes of the hill between Chini and the water parting of the ridge forming the left flank of the Eula valley.

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Rogi Forest.

It includes the localities of Kastiarung, Runang and Walungi, and comprises a tract on steep slopes and gneiss cliffs, in which deodar, and Gerard's pine are scantily distributed, as also two compact blocks of deodar, and some elm, maple, hazel, &c. The aspect is south and south-west, the slope varying from 25° to 40°. Parts of the compact deodar tracts were denuded of trees by contractors and subsequently burnt before Government became the lessees. The Forest Department has now fenced these in, and they are being re-stocked with deodar.

Eula Forest.

This forest lies in Bashahr State, and covers an area of about one square mile on the Eula stream, which joins the Sutlej in Long 78°12′, Lat. 31° 33′; its aspect is west and south-east, its slope steep and the rock gneiss. On the west slope two miles above the Sutlej the forest contains a few scattered deodar, and on both aspects are some patches of silver fir, spruce and broad leaf trees. This forest was leased to Government in 1864.

Chergoan Forest.

This forest of the Bashahr State, in area about 400 acres, lies on the south-east and south slope of the shoulder from Rusrung station flanking the mountain bay in which lies the village of Chergoan. The slope is 30° and the rock gneiss. A few deodar are scattered over the south slope, and blue pine, fir and spruce occur in a compact mass on the south-east aspect. A path to Yungpa on the Wangur crosses the shoulder above the village. The forest was leased to Government in 1864.

Wangur Forest.

This forest lies in Bashahr State. Its area is about seven square miles on the Wangur stream, which joins the Sutlej in Long. 78° 6″, Lat. 31° 32′. On the left bank of the stream with a north-east aspect are situated the Krobe and Punbal tracts containing deodar, blue pine and fir. Opposite to this is the Skim plot, not so compact, also containing deodar, and another patch of deodar, blue pine and fir behind Yeti village, while higher up the valley deodar are scattered, and some dense patches of fir and spruce forest occur. The rock is gneiss, and the slope 30° to 40°. This forest was leased to Government in 1864, since when a path has been made by the Forest Department to Yungpa, connected with the one over the Bhaba pass into Spiti at the head of the valley.

Pundrabis Forest.

A forest of the Bashahr State, in area about 32 square miles, situated on the right bank of the Sutlej. It extends round the slopes of the Kandalu, Shorung, Kachung, Rupi, Kencha, Gunu and Kandrara valleys, stretching from the water parting of the spur which forms the right flank of the Wangur valley to the Kandrara stream which forms the west boundary between Kulu and Bashahr. It forms a broad belt of variable width between 6,000 and 13,000 feet elevation above the sea, with a few outlying patches. The lower portion up to 10,000 feet contains pure tracts of deodar as well as mixed, and higher up Himalayan spruce, elm, fir and yew constitute the growing stock, while in most places maple, elder, hazel, walnut and many other species occur. The formation is gneiss, the slope varying from 25° to 45°, and the general aspect being south-east. A good path has been made through it by the Forest Department since it was leased to Government in 1864.

Live-stock.

Table No. XXII gives the live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. The cattle of the village

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Live-stock.

as returned by Colonel Wace in 1882-83 are shown below. They are of the small mountain breed:—

Tract.	Plough.	Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Calves.	Horses.	Ponies, donkeys and mules.	Sheep and goats.
Bharaulí ...	881	1,901	1,069	1,891	1,220	8	...	1,806
Kálka ...	32	115	29	74	73	21	77	237
Kot Khai ...	750	1,398	...	...	2,783	...	...	1,810
Kotgúrú ...	468	891	...	...	1,716	...	...	1,859
Simla ...	80	154	89	...	249	...	...	121
Total ...	2,211	4,459	1,187	...	4,748	29	77	5,833

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II, Chapter VIII of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same, whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 88 to 96 of Table No. XIIA and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	273	11,440
Non-agricultural...	21,763	9,469
Total ...	22,036	20,909

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82, and Table No. XLVA gives similar figures for the manufactures of the Municipality of Simla. At Sabáthú a colony of Kashmírís manufacture a large number of Rámpur Chaddars, and are the principal suppliers of the markets of Simla and Delhi. The shawls made at Sabáthú are considered superior to those of Ludhiána and Amritsar; but there are a few manufactured at Amritsar and Núrpur which fetch higher prices than any of the Sabáthú shawls. The shawls made at Rámpur itself

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Principal industries and manufactures.

are very fine in quality but loose in texture, the thread being loosely spun, and the cloth loosely woven.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

Not only are there few handicrafts practised in the Simla hills, but certain of those which would naturally be looked for are absent. Where wood is plentiful and the severe winter gives long hours of indoor confinement, wood-carving and similar industries usually flourish. But though a hill village has an outward resemblance to a collection of inferior Swiss chalets, it never has any carving to show, and the common implements of agriculture are ruder in construction and finish than elsewhere. The entire absence of wood-carving in any form is all the more striking from the fact that images are worshipped in their temples and at fair times. But there is a worse than Fijian crudity of design and execution in the hill divinities. Their temples are picturesque in mass and interesting from their quaint Mongolian character, but the details are grotesque and barbaric.

Basket-making.

Basket-making seems to be the only exception. The slender *ringall* bamboos found in many parts of the district furnish materials for neatly made and serviceable baskets which, with a curious want of imagination, are all fashioned more or less on the model of the *kilta*, the long basket borne on the back and throwing the greater part of the weight between the shoulders, as is the custom of burden-bearing in all mountainous countries. The truth is there are but few uses for baskets. One or two are necessary to contain the yarn reeds used in woollen weaving, others made solid with earth and cow dung are handy for grain, but the capacious *kilta* serves most of the simple purposes of rustic life. The smaller articles are often as closely and neatly woven as the Chinese and Burmese baskets which are afterwards covered with lac; and if there were any demand for fancy baskets, such as ladies' work baskets, tables and the like, it could be abundantly supplied from the Simla hills.

Wool-weaving.

In the Bashahr State good blankets and other woollen cloths are made. Some of the *gudmas* are soft and thick and woven in brown and grey stripes; but colour is very seldom used, and one monotonous Isabel tint seems to be the rule. There are no embroideries, nor, as might be expected, is woollen-knitting well done. In the plains, where woollen-knitted socks are only useful during part of the year, pretty patterns in parti-coloured yarn are knitted in socks and mittens. Blanket-weaving of a coarse kind is a domestic occupation. The spinning wheel for woollen yarn is the same as that used for cotton. Shuttles are made at Amritsar and are sold at fairs and other gatherings, where, however, cheap German small wares are the chief articles exposed for sale. Mr. Coldstream, in a report on the Industries of the Simla district, says there is at Sabáthú a colony of Kashmírí weavers who manufacture alwán, *lois* or woollen sheets and so-called Rámpur chadars, which they dispose of either in the hill stations or at the marts of Amritsar and Ludhiána.

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Leather-work.

In the Bilàspur State boxes and cigar cases are made in leather, curiously ornamented with a sort of inlay of pieces of the same material dyed red and green or gilded, set in black grounded leather and sewn with filaments of peacock quills. Sometimes this embroidery shows as a silvery white pattern on a black ground, without the addition of the coloured leather inlay. From Nepal a finer sort of this work is occasionally brought, and it seems not unlikely, considering the apparently accidental and purely local character of the work, that it is a relic of the Gurkha occupation of these hills. The embroidery differs essentially from the leathern-embroidered belts, &c., of the Derajat, and is only practised at Bilàspur and by one or two people in the Hoshiárpur district. Articles of Nepal work are by no means common. They are much more delicately stitched and neater in execution than the glove boxes offered for sale at Simla. The ordinary leather-work calls for no remark, but Mr. Coldstream says that an English firm at Simla, using native labour turns out " very superior saddlery equal to English."

Wood-work.

The absence of wood-carving as an industry has already been remarked upon. The presence at Simla of a large European community has developed a certain demand for furniture for English use. None of the many carpenters who work in the Simla bazar, however, are hill men. They come up from the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur districts, bringing with them the decorative notions of the plains. The new bazar, though unnecessarily monotonous in appearance, owing to the English official love of uniformity, is a fair example of their architectural wood-work. The control over buildings within the limits of a Municipality is reasonable enough when it is confined to sanitary considerations and those affecting the public convenience, but it is in the highest degree unreasonable and injurious when, as is nearly always the case, it extends to prescribing a uniform and generally hideous plan. The new bazar of Simla, being built mostly at one time, was perhaps a fair occasion for uniformity, but from the artistic point of view its exceeding regularity is to regretted. The carpenters complain, and not altogether without cause, that their occupation being considered unsightly they have been relegated to the lower bazar, where Europeans, on whom they are dependent for custom, seldom go. And they say that since this ordinance was carried into effect their trade has fallen off. It cannot be contended that theirs is a very important trade. They are capable of good work, but year by year the European demand seems to incline more to flimsiness and cheapness. Great numbers of brackets, based originally on the well-known Swiss wood-carving, and often too copied from the fretsaw arabesques which are in some sort of favour in England, are made in walnut wood, sometimes ebonized, but more frequently coated with varnish. Occasionally a handsome carved mantelpiece is ordered by some amateur, but the Sikh carpenter has a rooted habit of unpunctuality and delay. So the best of which they are capable is seldom seen. Fancy chairs, tables and book stands are made, especially a teapoy with three legs radiating from a globe. Two or three of these tables with black lac-polished legs, costing about Rs. 3 each, one or two oblong ones at Rs. 5, a few brackets at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15, are to be found in most Simla drawing-rooms and form

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indeed the staple of its furnishing. European furniture, especially of Austrian bentwood, is being introduced, and it seems probable that the local workmen will be left behind. Racquets, walking sticks and *Khud sticks*, which would be called alpen-stocks in Europe, share in some shops with table-legs and carved wall brackets.

Metal-work.

Mr. Coldstream writes that there is a good deal of iron smelting carried on in the parganah of Kot Khai—see Section B of Chapters I and V. Metal-working generally is rude and elementary. Small brass idols, which resemble Polynesian figures, are found in the temples, and are said to be of local make, though I have been unable to trace them to their founder. A curious brass pen and ink case, contrived to be thrust in the girdle like a dagger, is occasionally seen, but most of the brass in use is brought up from the plains. Some of the necklaces worn by women are pretty, and there are two or three silversmiths in Simla who always have a good selection on hand.

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district, though the total value of the imports and exports of the Municipality of Simla for the last few years will be found stated in Chapter VI. Simla is a considerable *entrepôt* for the produce of the hills. For an account of the nature and extent of the trade, see Chapter VI and also below.

Besides Simla, another important trade centre in these hills is the town of Rámpur on the Sutlej, 90 miles inland from Simla. It is from this town that a considerable part of the shawl-wool, (*pashm*), which finds its way into British India, is imported.* It is brought into Rámpur by the hill pepole, both of the Spiti mountains and of Chinese Tartary. Part of it is worked up on the spot into shawls, of the kind now so largely made at Ludhiána and Amritsar,† and known from this town by the name of "Rámpuri chaddar," but the greater part is bought up by merchants for exportation into British India. The Spiti wool is good, but somewhat inferior to that of Chanthan in Chinese territory. The hill paths by which the wool is brought down to Rámpur are so precipitous that sheep, more sure-footed than larger beasts, are commonly used for the carriage of merchandize. "The sheep are driven from village to village with the wool on, and as the required quantity is cut from their backs, they are laden with the grain which is received in exchange, and which, when the fleece is all disposed of, is carried into Chinese Tartary, and sold at a profitable rate."‡ An ordinary load for a sheep is from 16 to 20 lbs.§

In 1820, a Government agency was established at Kotgúrú for the purpose of encouraging the export of shawl-wool to the British territories, whence it was sent to England to be manufactured. In exchange, small quantities of copper, steel, chintzes, and woollen goods, were bartered. The project, however, did not

* Shawl wool imported *viâ* Leh is, for the most part, absorbed in Kashmir. Until quite lately the Maháraja maintained a complete monopoly of this article.

† See Gazetteers of those districts. The shawls made at Rámpur are of a very coarse texture.

‡ Sir H. Davies' Trade Report, 1862, p. 60, quoting Journal of a trip into Kunáwar, by Captain Hutton.

§ *Ibid.*

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Course and nature of trade.

succeed, principally, it is said,* on account of the unwillingness of the hill men to bring their goods so far. They preferred to trade with the people of the higher tracts. After a few years, therefore, the attempt was abandoned. The present trade has sprung up spontaneously, as the result of the demand for shawl-wool at Ludhiána, Amritsar, Núrpur and other places in British territory.

Besides *pashm*, commoner kinds of wool are also brought in in large quantities to Rámpur for exportation to British territory. In 1840 the value of *pashm* imported to Rámpur was valued by Captain Cunningham at about Rs. 90,000.† Mr. Baden-Powell says: "About 2,000 maunds of wool are annually brought to Rámpur, and about half that quantity of *pashm*. The price of the wool averages about four pounds per rupee, and *pashm* Rs. 2 to 4 for two pounds."‡ Taking the quantity of *pashm* to be 1,000 maunds, this price would give exactly the aggregate value as stated by Captain Cunningham.

The commercial transactions of Rámpur centre in a great fair held annually on the 10th and 11th of November, at which traders from the plains attend to make their purchases.§ Besides *pashm* and other wool, borax,‖ *phulli* (a kind of soda), salt and musk, are brought in from Changthan, and are bought up both by local traders and by travelling merchants from the Punjab. In return for these commodities, brocades, broad-cloth, sugar-candy, *kiriána* (drugs, groceries, &c.), cotton piece-goods and rice are brought in from the Punjab and the neighbouring states, and find a ready sale.¶

The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed in Section B. of Chapter III.

Trade with Thibet.

Simla is one of the districts in which foreign trade is registered, and the following note on the subject has been compiled from recent reports:—

"A clerk for the registration of Foreign trade with India is posted at Wangtu on the Sutlej, not far from Kotgúrú. The bulk of the traffic registered is carried on with Chinese Thibet, and consists chiefly of imports of borax, salt, and wool. In 1882-83 the value of the imports from Chinese Thibet was Rs. 1,77,102; the export trade has always been insignificant; in 1882-83 it was valued at Rs. 15,296; the most important article of export is cotton piece-goods. Trade with Yárkand and Ladákh is also registered at this post, but this trade is of insignificant proportions; in 1882-83 it was valued at imports Rs. 14,020, exports Rs. 9,343. The best information on the subject of the routes followed by the traders is contained in a report submitted in 1881 by Major Nisbet. He wrote as follows:—

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* Captain Hutton, "Trip to Kunáwar," quoted at p. 61 of Sir H. Davies' Trade Report, 1862.

† *Ibid*, p. 35.

‡ Punjab Products, p. 184.

§ There are two other fairs of minor importance held at Rámpur annually.

‖ Borax is imported from Changthan on the backs of sheep and goats. The quantity brought in to Rámpur and Sultánpur annually is said to be about 2,500 maunds or 90 tons. In 1853 it sold in Simla for Rs. 9 per maund, or £25 per ton.—Punjab Products, p. 94.

¶ Trade Report, Sir H. Davies (1862), Appendix, p. cci.

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Trade with Thibet.

"The trade from Chinese Thibet and Yárkand is registered at the bridge where the Hindustán and Thibet road crosses the river Sutlej at Wangtu. There are several routes which converge at or near this point, *viz.* :—

(1.) Rámpur, in the Bashahr State, to Leh *viâ* Spiti and across the Bara Lácha pass.

(2.) Rámpur *viâ* Suniám to Shalkar.

(3.) Rámpur *viâ* Shipki to Gardokh or Garo in Chinese Thibet.

"These are the regular highways between Hindustán and Thibet, being open throughout the year. The roads are bad and the gradients difficult and precipitous. Beyond Wangtu, where the Sutlej is crossed by a bridge, the roads become impassable by mules or ponies; and the traffic is carried on by means of yaks, sheep or goats. There are several branch roads leading into the interior of the valleys of Spiti and to the Tartar towns of Shipki, Chaprang and Gardokh. These roads are frequented in fine weather, and according to the season traders are found on them. Before the rains a good deal of traffic comes down the valley of the Buspa. A very important place where several routes meet is Dinkar, situate at the confluence of the Pin river with the Spiti. This place has a strong fort and a monastery, and about nine marches beyond are the extensive borax fields and sulphur mines of Píga.

"No change has occurred or is possible in existing routes to Thibet and Yárkand. Those before mentioned are the most direct routes from Kunáwar—at the northern extremity of the main road from Simla to Gardokh, the principal town of the Province of Rudokh in Chinese Thibet. At this place a large commercial fair is held twice a year, where traders from Ladákh, Kashmír, Nepál and Hindustán assemble for the interchange of produce. Exports from India passing over the Hindustán and Thibet road nearly all change hands at Gardokh, which is ten easy marches from the Bashahr frontier. No transit duty is levied on the goods of Bashahrís exported to Chinese Thibet, the Governor of Gardokh and the Rája of Bashahr having come to a mutual understanding—much to the advantage of the traders of both countries—and there is little or no restraint on traffic along the Hindustán and Thibet road. Convoys of from 15 to 30 men, armed with matchlocks and pistols, usually travel together for mutual protection against the 'Chukpal' or Thibetan robber.

"There is again a considerable falling off in the value of exports and imports from Chinese Thibet and Yárkand during the year under report. The extreme fluctuations of this trade during the last three years are due, as reported before, to special causes, and a sensible diminution of traffic was only to be expected, when a cessation of internal dissensions in Yárkand and Káshgar admitted of a resumption of mercantile pursuits in those countries, and the distribution of produce for import to India over various routes. Again, the recovery of Kashmír from famine which prevailed for the last two years, and led to considerable temporary diversion of traffic through that country, again admits of its passage by those well-known routes, and has caused a falling off this year of the traffic along the Hindustán and Thibet road. Although these causes

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Trade with Thibet

prevail to explain a large diminution in the foreign import trade, I think there is no question that for other reasons trade is declining, and is in a less flourishing condition than some years ago; one cause assigned is the dishonesty of the traders themselves, who have broken faith with down-country buyers from whom they formerly received large advances; such dishonesty deprives them of a source of capital, and their trade has decreased. The Garhwáli Ráni, mother of the present Rája of Bashahr, is said to have outstandings to the amount of Rs. 40,000, which she is unable to recover from the traders of Kunáwar.

"There is no doubt that manufacturers are now content with a much more inferior *pashm* or shawl wool than they were formerly. Shawl wool that sold at Rámpur ten years ago for Rs. 12 per *batti*, or 4fbs. English, now never realizes more than Rs. 3, as manufacturers buy large quantities of the Wahábsháhi *pashm*—a very inferior and cheap kind of shawl wool with which the real article cannot in any way compete. Thus the local reasons for diminution in the wool trade, which is the most valuable part of that under report, is due to the enhanced risk of advancing capital merely on the honesty of traders, and also to a falling demand for a really good article; and whereas there were formerly many wealthy men in this trade residing at Rámpur or Simla, there are now not more than two or three men of any capital engaged in the trade at all. There is no reason to doubt that the import of shawl wool could be again increased, as the traders say there is any quantity of it, and that much is held back in hopes of a rise in prices."

Recent statistics.

The table below shows the foreign trade for 1879-80 and 1880-81. The monthly details, of which the totals only are here given, show that from January to April, inclusive, all the columns are blank; that the imports from Yárkand are confined to November and December; and that all the export took place in May, June, and July. In forwarding these figures, the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"The falling off in the trade along this route is very marked, but it will be observed that even now it is largely in excess of what it was in 1876-77 (146,863), or in the years previous to that date. I take it that there can be no doubt that the sudden increase in the intervening years was due to the Kashmír famine, and that trade is now gradually returning to its previous channels. As regards *pashm* however, there is doubtless a decreased demand in the European markets. The Sabáthú shawl merchants tell me that the prices of Rámpur chaddars are considerably lower than they were a few years ago. The absence of transit dues on the Bashahr and Thibet route is most satisfactory."

Statement of Imports and Exports of Foreign Trade.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Year.	Chini.	Yarkand.	Total.	Year.	Chini.	Ladakh.	Total.
	Value.	Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.	Value.
1879-80 ...	3,39,744	6,150	3,45,894	1879-80 ...	16,774	5,358	22,132
1880-81 ...	2,01,147	4,800	2,05,947	1880-81 ...	13,311	5,647	18,958

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The village prices of the chief agricultural staples in Bharaulí for the last 25 years are shown on the next page. Table No. XXVI gives the retail bázár prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures. Indeed sales are rare and mortgages few. Colonel Wace writes as follows:—

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	52 7 0	41 7 0
1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	61 8 0	55 13 0
1878-79 to 1881-82 ...	82 14 0	52 7 0

"During the past Settlement there have been 74 sales in parganah Kot Khai aggregating 239 acres cultivated, plus 49 acres waste. The price realised averaged Rs. 91 per acre cultivated, or 59 years' revenue. There are also 386 acres of cultivation held by mortgagees, the mortgage money averaging Rs. 74 per acre cultivated, or 49 years' purchase of the revenue. Both sales and mortgages are principally *bakhíl* land. The mortgages are very small, averaging less than half an acre each; but the sales average (with waste) three acres cultivated each. The practice of selling land has arisen mainly during the last 20 years, and the prices now given are three or four times what they used to be. *Kyár* land now sells for Rs. 100 an acre and upwards; and *bakhíl* for about a third of this rate. The practice of mortgaging is of very old standing; but the money that can be raised on mortgage has risen in the same way as the selling price; and it is not uncommon for a man to raise a larger sum by mortgage than he could get by sale.

"In Kotgúrú the cultivated lands sell and mortgage for as good a price as in Kot Khai, *viz.*, 56 years' purchase of the revenue. The average cultivated area of each transaction is also similar, *viz.*, sales 2½ acres, and mortgages half an acre each.

"In the Kálka iláqa there are no mortgages at all. In the Bharaulí iláqa collateral mortgages are unusual. Only four instances aggregating 52 acres are recorded in the measurement papers. The average mortgage money is Rs. 23 per acre. But usufructuary mortgages cover one-twelfth of the cultivation. The average mortgage money per acre cultivated is Rs. 57, or 33 years' purchase of the revenue assessed on the lands under mortgage. Two mortgages are held by Khatrís of Sabáthú; all the rest are *boná fide* transactions between the agriculturists themselves. Sales of land have been almost unknown."

Harvest prices from books of traders at Sabáthú of parganah Bharaulí.

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Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Year.		Seers per rupee.					
Sambat.	A. D.	Wheat.	Unhusked rice. (Dhán.)	Maize.	Adrak (green ginger.)	Másh.	Ghi.
1914	1857	34	38	48	49	32	3
1915	1858	33	42	48	45	31	3¼
1916	1859	36	42	48	35	30	3½
1917	1860	12	24	14	21	13	2¼
1918	1861	19	26	23	21	14	1½
Average of 5 years ...		27	40	36	34	24	2¾
1919	1862	18	24	23	17	19	3¼
1920	1863	26	26	33	19	19	1¾
1921	1864	18	24	27	20	18	3¼
1922	1865	18	25	21	30	17	3¼
1923	1866	15	26	25	25	20	3½
Average of 5 years ...		19	25	26	22	19	3
1924	1867	19	26	17	21	15	1¾
1925	1868	12	22	17	19	15	1¾
1926	1869	11	18	13	21	14	1¾
1927	1870	16	24	21	19	15	1½
1928	1871	16	26	17	35	17	1¾
Average of 5 years ...		15	23	17	23	15	1¾
1929	1872	17	19	19	38	15	1¾
1930	1873	17	21	19	30	19	1¾
1931	1874	17	24	24	21	19	2
1932	1875	19	26	34	23	20	1¾
1933	1876	19	24	30	25	21	1¾
Average of 5 years ...		18	23	25	27	19	1¾
1934	1877	21	24	28	30	17	1¾
1935	1878	15	21	21	25	15	1¾
1936	1879	13	21	17	25	17	1¼
1937	1880	17	19	23	25	19	1¼
1938	1881	17	21*	23	25†	21	1¾
Average of 5 years ...		17	21	22	26	18	1¾
Average of 25 years ending A. D. 1881 ...		19	27	25	27	19	2¼

* This after it has been husked would sell at about 12 seers per rupee.
† The dry ginger sells for more than five times this value, say four seers per rupee.

History of prices.

The table above shows prices for the past 25 years. Colonel Wace discusses the subject in his assessment report. Of Kot Khai he writes :—

"It is impossible to give any accurate information as to prices in a tract where there are no shop-keepers or regular traders. *Ghi* now sells for 1½ seers the rupee ; and in 1856 it it said to have sold at 2½ seers. No buffaloes are kept ; but each house has one or two little cows ; and as by a local superstition (which does not extend to Kotgúrú) the people of the valley consider themselves forbidden to drink milk, except in the form of butter-milk ; the butter

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History of prices.

no doubt often contributes to the payment of the revenue. Cows and bullocks sell at from Rs. 8 to 16 each (they are of the usual small hill breed, but of good blood and colour); and are said to have been worth just half this value 30 years ago; it is, however, doubtful whether a zamíndár's life is made easier to him by a rise in the price of horned cattle. Sheep and goats, of which a few are usually kept for their wool and droppings (but mainly for their wool), sell at from Rs. 3 to 6, the sheep being the more valuable of the two. This also is about twice what they were worth 20 years ago. The poorer races (Kolís and Rehrs) keep a very mean-looking race of pigs, which they eat in the winter; the value of a pig is from one to two rupees. The prices of the principal grains are said to have varied as follows:—

A. D.	Seers per rupee.		
	Unhusked rice.	Koda and Bathu.	Wheat.
1828 ...	30	35	30
1856 ...	28	34	28
1882 ...	20	32	24

"I am inclined to think this understates the real increase in the value of grain, more especially as hill men think nothing of carrying a load 30 miles into Simla, where they can usually obtain higher prices than those stated. It will perhaps be sufficient to assume that in respect of values the agriculturists can secure Rs. 125 for every Rs. 100 obtainable at the date of last Settlement. There have been not a few years in which the difference of price has been much higher.

	Value.	
	A. D. 1849.	A. D. 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.
Plough bullock	5	10
Cow	5	10
Sheep	3	5
Ghí, seers per rupee	3	1¼
Wheat do	35	28
Rice (unhusked) seers per rupee	40	24
Maize ditto ...	47	36
Koda and Bathu ditto ...	42	32

"In Kotgúrú I have the same difficulty in stating prices as above explained for Kot Khai, but I give the short table on the subject, noted in the margin. As in Kot Khai, the value of cattle, sheep, and *ghi* has doubled. Grain on a moderate estimate has risen in value at the lowest 25 per cent.

"In Kálka and Bharaulí the same absence of trade makes it difficult to discuss prices. The table shows that prices have for 20 years past been almost double what they were in the year 1857-1859. The higher prices were for the most part established 20 years ago; and since then there has been but little change. The average prices in seers per rupee are shown in the margin. The average price of bullocks and cows is said to have risen from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12, and of milch buffaloes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. The cattle are very small.

Staple.	1857 to 1859.	1877 to 1881.
Wheat ...	34	17
Rice ...	41	21
Maize ...	48	22
Másh ...	31	18
Green Ginger ...	43	26
Ghi ...	3¼	1½

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Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Weights and Measures.

Colonel Wace gives the following as the weights and measures in use among the villagers :—

Tát=1½ seer English.

Pátha=2½ seers English.

The above measures are generally made of iron, sometimes of brass; and the poorer people sometimes make them of Nargál wood (*arundinaria falcata*). The grain is always measured, not weighed.

Ara=4 táts, also used of 4 páthas.

Jún=16 tát=24 seers.

Man (maund) { Pakka=16 pátha=40 seers. Kachcha=16 seers.

Ser (kachcha)=⅜ of a seer pakka.

1 *Khar*=20 jún.

1 *Kharáshú*=20 khár. There is no higher reckoning.

The above measures give the weights of rice, másh, bathu, wheat, bhart, kulth. Barley, koda, kangni, chína are lighter, and will only weigh—

The Tát jún	...	... 16 seers.
The Pátha jún	...	... 28 seers.

Khori.—Ghi is measured by a measure called khori: it contains 6 *chittacks English.* The measure is made of earthenware.

Local measure of land.

The calculation of area in these hills is, as a rule, not effected by measurement, but by the amount of seed required to sow it. Thus the terms in use for the measurement of grain and for the expression of area are identical. The scale in local use for measuring seed grains is one of capacity and not of weight, and is as follows :—

4 Thákrís	...	...	=	1 Pátha.
16 Páthas	...	...	=	1 Jún.
20 Júns	...	...	=	1 Khár.
20 Khars	...	...	=	1 Kharáshú.

The thákri is a measure of capacity filled with rice for irrigated and with barley for unirrigated land, and so used as a land measure. Its contents weigh 2 seers kachcha or ¾ seer pakka. The jún is the old land measure of the people. Thus, a hill man wishing to state the area of his village or holding, would probably express it at so many páthas or so many júns according to the amount of seed which he is in the habit of using for its sowing. The quantity, however, of seed required is most accurately known, so that practically the pátha or the jún represents a very definite area. Moreover a local bígah is not altogether unknown, and is calculated to be equal to 5 páthas. Colonel Wace thus discusses its area :—

"I had to find out for myself from the patwárís' papers what was the size of the bígah stated in those papers. The bígah was said to be measured with a 4½-foot qadam (20×20), and equalled 900 square yards. The origin of the bígah I cannot trace; probably it was applied originally only to irrigated lands, which have paid cash rates from a very long time back, both in this tract and in the adjacent chiefships. It is measured with a 4½-foot qadam (20×20), which gives an area of 900 square yards. This is less than the Umballa bígah; at least I thought it was, and tried to make it larger. But I found I was going against local

Chapter IV, C.
Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.
Local measures of land.

opinion ; so I accepted the 4½-foot (qadam), and 900 square yards bígah as a standard already established, and which therefore I ought not to try to alter. Subsequently, when I found the correspondence appended to this report, I was rather disconcerted to find Mr. Barnes speaking of the jún as four-fifths of an acre, which would make the bígah 968 square yards, and the qadam a fraction over 56 inches. With reference to this, I can only say that the acre has hitherto been reckoned not as 20 páthas of the jún measure, but as 22 páthas. I have accepted both jún and bígah as I found them in local use ; and I think that they are now as they were applied in 1856."

In 1850 Mr. Edwards wrote of the Kotgúrú Settlement :—"The area has been ascertained by stepping the fields, the only mode of measurement available in the hills, the fields being too numerous and minute to render it practicable to use the rods or the chain. Each qadam or step is supposed to contain 16 chappi or hand-breadths, which average about 4 feet English measure, and 20 qadams or steps each way form a bígah, thus giving 711 square yards to a bígah."

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the District as returned in Quinquennial Table I of the Administration Report for 1878-79,* while Table XLVI shows the distance from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance.

Communications.	Miles.
Unmetalled Roads ...	262

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the convenience for travellers to be found at each. Communications on the roads in the interior are often interrupted in the winter months, sometimes for days together when there is a sudden and heavy fall of snow. The communication between Simla and the plains by the Kálka-Umballa road is occasionally interrupted in the rains by floods in the Ghaggar channel. On such occasions the mails are carried across the nala by means of elephants; but all other traffic is stopped pending subsidence of the torrent; but the ford is generally passable within 48 hours of the rise.

The Grand Trunk Road from Kálka to Simla is practicable for carts and traffic of every description. The gradients are easy, and the dâk bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The old road is practicable only for jhampans, ponies and coolies, and the road is very steep in many places. The Hindustán and Thibet road commences from Simla and extends as far as Karin Khad, six miles beyond Chini in Bashahr territory—distance 166 miles altogether. There are eleven D. P. W. bungalows on the road, situated at distances varying from 8 to 16 miles. The minimum width of the road is six feet, and with the exception of a descent of seven miles after leaving Kotgúrú to the Sutlej, the road throughout is fairly level.

* These figures apply to British territory only, while the main roads pass for the most part through Native States.

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The roads to the military depôts of Kasauli, Sabáthú and Dagshai branch off from the Grand Trunk Road, and are respectively from it 7, 1¼ and 2 miles. The military depôt of Solan is situated on a small spur, at the foot of which the Grand Trunk Road passes. The military depôt of Jatogh is a little under four miles from Simla, and can be also reached by the old road from Kálka to Simla. From Kotgúrú and Nárkandá roads lead to Kulu in the Kángra district. A Government Tonga Service and Bullock Train ply along the Grand Trunk Road between Kálka and Simla.

Communications.

The main roads of the Simla hills are those which lead from Kálka to Simla, and from Simla onwards to Rámpur and Chíni. Only small portions, however, of these roads are actually in British territory. The roads from Kálka to Simla are two in number:—

(1) The old road, *viâ* Kasauli and Sabáthú; passable by foot passengers, horses, mules, ponies, or cattle, but not intended for wheeled conveyances. The distance from Kálka to Simla by this road is 41 miles. The stages are, from Kálka to Kasauli, 9 miles; from Kasauli to Kakkarhatti, 11 miles; from Kakkarhatti to Sairi, 11 miles; from Sairi to Simla, 10 miles. There is a staging bungalow and two hotels at Kasauli, a hotel at Kakkarhatti, another hotel and two private staging bungalows at Harripur, a few miles beyond Kakkarhatti, and a private staging bungalow at Sairi. Several of the hotel-keepers at Kálka have ponies at each stage along the road, and by this means the journey from Kálka can be performed in eight hours. By *dooly* or *jampán* the journey occupies about 20 hours.

(2) The new cart road which takes a more circuitous route, *viâ* Dagshai and Solan. By this route the distance from Kálka to Simla is 57½ miles. The stages are, from Kálka to Dharmpur, 15 miles; Dharmpur to Solan, 12 miles; from Solan to Khiári Ghát, 14½ miles; from Khiári Ghát to Simla, 16 miles. There are commodious staging bungalows at Dharmpur, Solan, and Khiári Ghát. Dagshai lies a little off the road, a short distance beyond Dharmpur. This road is passable by wheeled conveyance of all kinds, and all the heavy traffic between Simla and the plains passes over it. In the season of 1874, two-wheeled carriages, called tongas, similar to those in use in the Central Provinces, were started upon this line for the conveyance of passengers. By these carts the journey is performed in about eight hours.

The other roads of the district are:—

(1) A cross road connecting Kasauli with the cart-road. This also is passable by carts, being of the same width as the main road of Simla; length, 7 miles.

(2) A similar road from the main cart-road to the top of Dagshai hill; distance, 2 miles.

(3) A cross road, not adapted for wheeled traffic, connecting Kasauli with Dagshai; distance, 11 miles. On the road is situated the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, three miles from Kasauli.

(4) A similar road connecting Subáthú with Dagshai and Solan. Distance, Subáthú to Solan, 7 miles; Sabáthú to Dagshai, 14½ miles.

Chapter IV, C.
Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.
Communications.

(5) A bridle road called the "Hindustan and Thibet" from Simla into the interior, *viâ* Mahásu, Theog, Markanda, and Kotgarh, to Rámpur and Chíni in Bashahr. This road meets the Sutlej, 8½ miles beyond Kotgarh. After following the left bank of the river to Rámpur, and thence for 58½ miles further, it crosses the Sutlej by a bridge at Wangtu. It then divides, one branch continuing along the right bank of the river to Chíni and the Chinese border; the other turning north-west into Spiti, and thence, either by the Bára Lácha or the Parang La pass on towards Leh and Yarkand.*

(6) A road from Sultánpur (in Kulu) joining the road last mentioned at Nárkandá and Kotgarh. This is the easiest line of communication between Simla and Leh.

(7) A road from Simla, westwards to Biláspur and thence branching out to Mandi and Suket on one side, and to Nadaun and Kángra on the other. This road leaves the old road from Simla to Kálka in the neighbourhood of Sairi.

(8) The Simla and Masúri road. This branches off the road from Simla to Rámpur at 12 miles from Simla, and passing to the north of the Chor mountain, continues eastwards, *viâ* Chepal, to the valley of the Tonse. This river it crosses by a rude suspension bridge at Tiúni, and thence turns southwards *viâ* Chakrata to Masúri crossing the Jamna by a similar bridge about five miles above the junction of that river with the Tonse.

There are public staging bungalows in the district and elsewhere on the roads mentioned: At Kasauli, on the old road from Kálka to Simla; at Dharmpur, Solan, and Khiári Ghát on the cart-road; at Mahásu, Fágu, Theog, Mattiána, Nárkandá, Kotgarh, Rámpur, and Chíni on the Hindustan and Thibet road.

Also at Bagi-Sungri and Bali on the high level branch of the same road. There are private staging Bungalows at Harripur and Sairi on the old road from Simla to Kálka and empty road officer's bungalows at Thanadar Nirt, Rámpur, Goura, Serahun, Tranda, Poinda, Urni, Rogi, Chíni and Pangi on the Hindustan and Thibet road, and an empty bungalow at Si Hutti on the Biláspur road and at Khadli and Baddi on the Sabáthú and Rupar road.

Post Offices.

There are Imperial Post and Money Order Offices at Simla, Kálka, Rámpur (Bashahr) and Kotgúrú, and at the depôts of Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabáthú, Solan and Jatogh, and Savings Banks at Simla, Kálka, Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabáthú Solan, Jatogh and Kotgúrú. There is no regular Post Office at the halting place of Dharámpur—a Post Office official is stationed there merely to receive and transmit letters, &c., intended for the Military Depôts of Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabáthú and Solan. During the season from April to

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* The routes from Rámpur to Leh are thus spoken of in Sir H. Davies' Trade Report of 1862:—

"A route from Rámpur to Leh which has been much improved since the annexation of the Punjab joins the Kulu route at Sultánpur. There are two other routes from Rámpur to Leh; the longer, 355 miles, crossing the Sutlej at the Wangtu bridge, traverses the Tári pass (15,282 feet) and proceeds by Danghkar and the Kuizum pass (14,821 feet) to the Bára Lácha pass; the shorter and more difficult, 310 miles, by the Parang pass (18,502 feet), the Tshomorúri lake, the Nagpo Gonding (18,000 feet), and Polokonda (16,500 feet) passes, to the pass of Thanglang."

Rank.		Halting Place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Grand Trunk Road.	Kálka to Kot Khai.	Kálka ...	...	A large village situated at the foot of the Himalayas. Supplies and water abundant. Two Hotels, Dâk Bungalow, Serai, and encamping ground.
		Dharmpúr ...	15	A few huts. Supplies must be collected; water procurable Dâk Bungalow, Serai encamping ground, and D. P. W. Bungalow in Patiála territory.
		Solan ...	11	A small village. Supplies and water procurable. Dâk Bungalow and Serai.
		Kháirí Ghát ...	14	A small bázár. Supplies and water procurable. Dâk Bungalow.
		Simla ...	16	Sanitarium, Government of India; supplies abundant. Five Hotels, Dâk Bungalow, United Service Club and numerous Boarding Establishments, Serai. Elevation 7,100 feet.
		Fágu ...	12	Dâk Bungalow and encamping ground ... ... } Coolies and supplies abundant.
		Sain ...	7	Encamping ground ... } Coolies and supplies abundant.
		Kot Khái ...	11	Dâk Bungalow and encamping ground. ... ... } Coolies and supplies abundant.
Hindustan and Thibet road.	Fágu to Kotgúrú.	Fágu ...	...	Dâk Bungalow, encamping ground. Coolies and supplies obtainable.
		Theog ...	12	
		Mattiána ...	11	
		Nárkandá ...	12	
		Kotgúrú ...	10	
Old Road.	Kálka to Simla	Kálka ...	...	
		Kasauli ...	9	Hotel, Dâk Bungalow, Serai, encamping ground. Elevation, 6,335 feet.
		Kakarhatti ...	12	Dâk Bungalow. Coolies and supplies obtainable.
		Sairi ...	10	Ditto ditto ditto.
		Simla ...	10	

November, three sub-offices are opened at Simla at the three centres of Chota Simla, Lakar Bázár and Boileauganj.

Telegraphs.

Imperial Telegraph lines connect Simla with Kálka and the Cantonments of Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabáthú, Solan and Jatogh, and a line runs through the Nalagarh State and a portion of Patiála territory to Ludhiána.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL AND MILITARY.

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Executive and Judicial.

The Simla district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Delhi division, whose head-quarters are at Simla and Delhi in the hot and cold season respectively. The principal judicial officer is the Civil and Sessions Judge of Umballa, with head-quarters at Umballa and Kasauli. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, who is also Superintendent of Hill States, and one or two Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioner, or the Junior Assistant Commissioner, if there are two, is constantly in charge of the district Jail and Treasury. From the 15th of April to the 15th of October, another Assistant Commissioner is posted to the district, as Judge of the local Small Cause Court. In the winter months, the Senior Assistant Commissioner is appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court. A Naib Tahsíldár holds charge of the Simla tahsíl. An Assistant Commissioner is posted at Kasauli in charge of that sub-division and Treasury, and is also Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Kasauli, Dagshai and Sabáthú. A Naib Tahsíldár is in charge of the Kot Khái tahsíl. The village revenue staff is noted in Section C of Chapter III. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Criminal, Police and Jails.

In addition to the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants noted in the preceding paragraph, who exercise magisterial powers throughout the district, the Assistant Commissioner at Kasauli is regularly appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Kasauli, Sabáthú, Dagshai and Solan, and one of the Assistant Commissioners at Simla is ordinarily gazetted as Cantonment Magistrate of Jatogh.

The Police Force is controlled by an Assistant District Superintendent. The strength of the force, as given in Table I of the Police Report for 1881-82, is shown in the margin. The Police stations and out-posts are distributed as follows:

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing Guards.	Protection and detection.
District, Imperial	120	33	87
Cantonments ...	13	......	13
Municipal ...	51	......	51
Total ...	184	33	151

Police stations (*thánas*) at Simla, Sabáthú, Kasauli, Dagshai and Kálka. Out-posts (*chaukis*) at Kakarhatti, and at the three centres of Chota Simla, Boileauganj and Lakár Bazar in Simla.

There is a cattle pound at each Police station, that at Simla being under the Simla tahsíl.

The district lies within the Umballa Police Circle under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police at Umballa.

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

The District Jail at head-quarters contains accommodation for 46 prisoners. Prisoners for longer terms than six months are usually sent to the Umballa Jail or to the Lahore Central Prison. Table XL gives statistics of criminial trials, and Table XLI of Police enquiries.

Revenue, Taxation and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXIV, and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax and stamps, respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Simla and Kasauli, and there are four private breweries, *viz.*, two at Simla, one at Kasauli and one at Solan. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds which are controlled by the Deputy Commissioner direct.

Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the Municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shewn below :—

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Cess under Act V of 1878 ...	1,050	1,708	1,727	1,728	1,733
Tolls on hill roads ...	28,279	34,457	30,935	36 310	41,297
Stage carriage tax ...	172	395	215	......	9
Staging Bungalows ...	5,436	6,118	4,747	4,260	5,017
Serais ...	365	.....	......	322	821
Encamping grounds ...	90	843	596	436	439
Cattle trespass fines ...	62	82	39	60	73
Miscellaneous ...	210	1,764	143	250	548
Total ...	35,664	45,367	38,402	43,366	49,937

The bungalows and encamping grounds have been noticed in Section C of Chapter IV, and the cattle pounds in the preceding paragraph.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and Aided Middle and Primary Schools of the district. The Middle School is at Simla. There are Primary Schools at Kálka, Kot Khái, Kakarhatti, Kasauli and Solan. At Sanáwar there is a military asylum for orphans. There are also the following schools at Simla maintained as noted opposite each institution :—

1. Bishop Cotton's School	Government Grant-in-aid, Trust funds and fees.
2. Christ Church Schools (boys and girls)	Govt. grant-in-aid and fees.
3. Roman Catholic School for boys ...	Private subscription and fees.
4. Convent School for girls	Govt. grant-in-aid and fees.
5. Auckland School for girls	Govt. grant-in-aid and fees.
6. Mayo Industrial School	Private subscription and fees.

Some of the Mission Schools have been already described in Section B of Chapter III; while the more important institutions are separately noticed below. The district lies within the Umballa circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Umballa.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described in Section B.

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Bishop Cotton School.*

This school was founded by Bishop Cotton in July 1859 as a "Thank-offering to Almighty God for the preservation of the British people during the Mutiny of 1857." The Bishop had been much impressed by the backward state of education among the middle and lower classes of Europeans and Eurasians, and he had intended to found a number of schools, both in the hills and plains, for the benefit of those classes. Lord Canning recorded in a minute his strong approval of the scheme and contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the endowment. By the middle of 1862 sufficient funds had been collected to make a beginning, and a head master was obtained from England. He arrived in January 1863 and immediately opened the school at Jatogh, which had been selected by a committee in Simla as the most suitable spot.

It was soon found that neither the site nor the buildings were suitable, and a new site was given by Government in Chota Simla on what is known as the Knollswood spur. The present buildings were begun in 1866 and finished in 1868, in which latter year the school was removed from Jatogh. The buildings, which are of a very substantial character but without ornament, include accommodation for 150 boarders and four assistant masters in the same block, separate houses for the head master and one assistant master, a chapel, separate hospital with two distinct wards, and house for the sergeant and matron. The total cost was two lakhs and a quarter of rupees.

The Viceroy is the Visitor of the school. The Governors are ex-officio the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Commissioner of Umballa. There are also four local Governors resident in Simla, elected by the whole body of Governors. The present staff consists of a head master and four assistant masters. Within the last six or seven years the average number of boys has been about 100, of whom about 90 are boarders. Twenty of these are on the foundation and pay Rs. 120 a year less than the other boys. The school receives a grant-in-aid from Government. The parents of the boys are chiefly clerks in Government employ, but there are also many who belong to the non-official classes. The highest class reads for the Calcutta Entrance and First Arts, and until 1882 there had always been candidates for the Roorkee Entrance Examination. Up to date (1883) 118 have been sent up for the entrance, of whom 77 passed ; two for the F. A., both passing ; and 55 for Roorkee, of whom 33 passed.

The Lawrence Military Asylum† at Sanáwar.

The Sanáwar Asylum is situated on a picturesque pine-clad hill of the Himalayas, about two miles from the Convalescent Depôt of Kasauli in the Simla district. Its elevation above the sea level is 6,000 feet. The mountain slope forms here a very suitable site for the noble institution which Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., founded in 1847, for the benefit of European soldiers' children : hence the estate, which comprises about 100 acres of irregular ground, lies well above the level of the native village from which it derives its name and it is near enough to the Cantonments of

* I am indebted to Rev. Dr. Slater for this description.

† This account was contributed by Mr. Cole, late Principal of the Asylum.

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar.

Kasauli, Dagshai and Sabáthú to obtain protection from their garrisons in time of need. Its great drawback is the precarious state of its water-supply. The school is best known by the name of the "Lawrence Military Asylum." After the Mutiny of 1857, to secure its permanence and stability, the school was taken over by the Government of India, and it now affords accommodation for nearly 450 children of both sexes. In the words of its first published rule, "the object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of soldiers serving or having served in India an asylum from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralising influence of barrack life, wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a healthy moral atmosphere, and a plain, useful, and above all religious education, adapted to fit them for employment suited to their position in life, and, with the Divine blessing, to make them consistent Christians and intelligent and useful members of society." The various buildings belonging to the Asylum consist of Barracks, Schools, Hospitals, Bungalows, and a handsome Church. These lie widely apart in well-kept grounds. The Lawrence Military Asylum has hitherto held a high place in the list of secondary educational establishments in this country. Besides passing a fair percentage of pupils in the standards prescribed by Government for the examination of middle and primary schools, it has done good service to the cause of secondary education generally by providing other schools in the Punjab of the same grade with competent teachers. As some of the boys elect to join the army, a semi-military organisation exists in their department as an important element of discipline. Thus the boys wear a uniform of artillery pattern as a compliment to the Founder; they parade to the sound of the bugle, and march with their own colours and excellent band. The colours in use were given to the boys as far back as 1853 by the Marquis of Dalhousie. "Soldiers' sons," said he, "they cannot be taught too soon to take pride in colours, such as their fathers served under, and themselves may one day be required to defend." The girls' department is organised so as to accustom the inmates to the management of young children and to the discharge of other domestic duties.

All business connected with the admission of children into the Lawrence Military Asylum is entrusted to a local committee, consisting chiefly of civil and military officers as *ex-officio* members, who act in communication with the Principal, who acts also as Chaplain and Secretary. The staff consists of two head masters, three assistant masters, a head mistress, two assistant mistresses, two sergeants, a hospital sergeant, a clerk, a steward, a band master, a head matron, two assistant matrons, a hospital matron, and a hospital nurse. The fees are nominal, the institution being in reality a Government charity. To render its arrangements as complete as possible the Government has sanctioned the appointment of a surgeon to look after its sanitary condition.

On the 28th March, 1883, the school consisted of 235 boys and 186 girls.

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Simla District School.*

The school was established in the year 1848. The objects of the institution are similar to those of other Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the Province. It gives to the boys primary and secondary education up to the Middle School standard. The building, till recently occupied by the school, has been purchased by Government. The present house occupied by the school is rented for one year only, and nothing has been settled yet as to where the school will be permanently located. The school is managed by the head master under the control of the Inspector of Schools, Umballa circle. The staff of the Middle School consists of two English teachers, the head master and the assistant master, one Oriental and one Mathematical teacher. There are six teachers in the Primary School, one English and five Persian. The expenditure of the school, number of pupils on rolls at the close of year, and the results shewn by departmental examination for the last five years are as follows:

Year.	Expenditure.		No. of Pupils.		Passes.		
	Middle.	Primary.	Middle.	Primary.	Middle.	U. P.	L. P.
1877-78 ...	2,301	452	22	99	3	...	3
1878-79 ...	2,496	537	9	104	1	3	13
1879-80 ...	2,109	674	11	90	1	9	18
1880-81 ...	1,864	805	19	122	1	10	17
1881-82 ...	2,431	1,147	15	111	1	8	15

Auckland House Girls' School.†

The Auckland House School, formerly known as the Punjab Girls' School, was started in 1866 under the superintendence of a lady, who had had a flourishing private school in Simla. The present school house was purchased in 1868, and after being almost rebuilt and greatly enlarged was occupied in 1870. The school is intended to give an education up to High School standard to European and Eurasian girls, together with instruction in French and, if desired, in Music and other accomplishments. The school management is conducted by a Board of Governors, of whom the Bishop of the Diocese, the Commissioner of the division, and Deputy Commissioner of Simla are members, the Chaplain being secretary. There are also elected members. The school staff consists of a Lady Principal with three assistant teachers and a teacher of music. There is also a matron. The number of pupils during the last three or four years has averaged from 45 to 50. The school building is well suited for its purpose and can accommodate 50 boarders.

Mayo Orphanage.†

The Mayo Orphanage and Boarding School for girls of European extraction was originally established in 1869 through the exertions of Miss Tytler as a mixed orphanage for destitute children of both sexes, in two departments, one for Europeans and Eurasians and the other for natives. In consequence of financial

* Contributed by the head master.

† Archdeacon Matthew has kindly furnished this account.

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Mayo Orphanage.

difficulties the institution was taken over by a committee in 1872, and reconstituted as an Orphanage and Boarding School for European and Eurasian girls only. The school building is on the Mahasu road, about a mile from the Simla Church; and contains accommodation for 70 children. The institution is under the management of a General Committee, of which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is President, and the Deputy Commissioner, Senior Civil Surgeon and Chaplain of Simla *ex officio* members. The pupils number about 60, and are composed partly of orphans and partly of paying pupils, the fees for a boarder varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 per month. The staff consists of a Superintendent who is the principal teacher, a Sewing Mistress who also takes some share in the general teaching, a pupil teacher and a matron. The school is classsd as an Upper and Lower Primary School, and great attention is given to needle work and industrial occupations. The girls are chiefly drawn from the humbler class of Europeans engaged in civil pursuits; many are children or orphans of railway employés.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the Dispensaries of the district which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon and in the immediate charge of the Civil Surgeons or Hospital Assistants at Simla and Kasauli respectively. There are two Civil Surgeons at Simla, between whom the medical charge of the station is divided. There is a Leper Asylum at Sabáthú and a Lock Hospital at Kasauli under the Cantonment Magistrate. One of the medical staff attached to the Convalescent Depôt at Kasauli has collateral civil charge. The special medical officer is attached to the Lawrence Military (Orphan) Asylum at Sanáwar. There are two Lock Hospitals in the district—one at Kasauli, founded in 1870, and another at Sábathú founded in 1872, both of the third class.

Simla Dispensary.

The Charitable Dispensary is the only medical institution in Simla. It was established in 1844. It is situated in the lower bázár, but it is an ill-constructed building and unsuited in every way for the purpose for which it is used. The accommodation is for 20 patients, 17 male and 3 female natives; and one European. H. E. the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of a new hospital in October, 1882, which is to be called the Ripon Hospital. The building is in course of erection.* There will be accommodation for from 70 to 80 patients including eight Europeans. The site was presented by the Municipality and cost Rs. 30,000. The cost of the building will be about Rs. 1,50,000. This sum has been raised by public subscription, aided by grants from the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab. The dispensary is under the superintendence of the senior civil surgeon, and is managed by a staff consisting of a hospital assistant, a compounder, and a dresser. It is a Municipal institution and is entirely supported from Municipal funds, aided by subscriptions raised from the residents.

* Since completed and opened.

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Simla Dispensary.

The expenditure for the last five years has been :—

1878	Rs. 3,845
1879	„ 2,962
1880	„ 2,676
1881	„ 3,650
1882	„ 4,213

The number of patients treated during the last five years has been :—

Years.	In-door.		Out-door.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
1878 ...	235	28	3,336	406
1879 ...	266	22	1,986	252
1880 ..	177	44	4,543	636
1881 ...	371	67	6,247	1,017
1882 ...	437	43	4,788	668

Sabáthú Leper Asylum.

The Leper Asylum at Sabáthú was founded about 1870 A.D. by the late Rev. John Newton, M.D., of the Ludhiána Mission (American Presbyterian Church). It is superintended by a resident missionary and a medical assistant, and contains accommodation for 85 inmates. Lepers are admitted without distinction of caste or creed, and attend divine service daily. At present sixteen of them are Christians. Medicine and advice are also given to out-door patients suffering from other diseases, and in 1882 the number so treated was 530. The Asylum is supported by the Mission to Lepers in India, and by the contributions of the public.

Ecclesiastical.

The Government ecclesiastical staff in the Simla district is as follows :—

1. Chaplain, Church of England (Simla) (at present Archdeacon of the Lahore Diocese.)
2. Chaplain, Church of England (Kasauli).
3. Do. Roman Catholic Church (Kasauli.)
4. Do. Church of England (Dagshai).
5. Do. Ditto (Sabáthú).
6. Do. Roman Catholic Church (Sabáthú.)

The Church of England at Simla is capable of seating about 400 persons, and the other Churches about 200 persons each. There are also the following ecclesiastical buildings at Simla under private administration :—

(1.) The Roman Catholic Chapel—An officiating minister is deputed by the Bishop of Agra.

(2.) The Union Church—A minister (generally a Presbyterian) officiates. The funds and administration are controlled by a committee of ministers and laymen of different protestant bodies.

(3.) The Baptist Mission Church—Affiliated to the Baptist Missionary Society of London, and is under the control of the Revd. Gulzar Shah.

There is also a Mission Church at Kotgúrú, administered by the Moravian Society.

The head of Bishop Cotton's School is required to be a priest in orders of the Church of England, and there is a chapel belonging to the school. Similarly there is a private chapel attached to the Roman

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Catholic Convent. No chaplain is posted at Jatogh, nor has the depôt any church; but divine service is held twice a month in one of the military buildings by the chaplains of the church of England and Roman Catholic church at Simla.

Head-quarters of other Departments.

The following are the departments permanently stationed at Simla:—

Office of the Adjutant-General in India.
 Do. Quarter-Master General in India.
Judge Advocate General.
Surgeon General, British Forces.
Inspector General, Military Works.
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.
Executive Engineer, Simla Provincial Division.
Executive Engineer, Head Quarters Division.

Of the Adjutant General's and Quarter-Master General's offices, Camp offices accompany the heads of departments to Calcutta during the winter months, and return with the other Government of India departments about April. The Executive Engineer, Simla Provincial Division, has charge of the communications and the civil buildings of the district, and is under the control of the Superintending Engineer, II Provincial Circle, whose head-quarters are at Umballa.

The Telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Umballa, and the Post Offices by the Post-Master General of the Punjab at Lahore. The Forest staff is under the control of the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, whose head-quarters are at Lahore.

Military.

The military stations in the district are shown in the accompanying schedule, together with the usual strength of the troops stationed at each. The several cantonments are described in Chapter VI.

Station.	Regimental and Staff Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.					Remarks.
		Artillery.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry.	
Kasauli ...	23	143	84	...	338	...	*Kasauli* is purely a convalescent depôt
Subáthú ...	16	...	527	...	...	...	*Dagshai* is the head quarters of a regiment of British Infantry.
Dagshai ...	20	1	12	...	966	...	A Mountain Battery (European Gunners and Native Drivers) and a detachment of British Infantry occupy *Jatogh* during the summer months, and during the same period a strong detachment of British Infantry is stationed at *Solan*, and ordinarily at Subáthú.
Solan ...	10	...	...	...	401	...	
Jatogh ...	12	101	...	...	304	...	
Total ...	81	245	623	...	2,009	...	

The 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps have their head-quarters at Simla. It consists of five companies, one of which is a Cadet Company, recruited solely from Bishop Cotton's School. The strength of the Simla Volunteers, on the 1st August, 1884, was 20 officers and 341 non-commissioned officers and men. The Corps, which was formed in 1861 is recruited chiefly from among the Europeans and East Indian employés in the Government offices at Simla with a few trades-

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Military.

men. The first commandant was the manager of one of the local Banks, and his successor belongs to the same profession.

Kotgúrú, originally like Sabáthú retained as a military post, has not been occupied by troops since 1843.

At Simla itself there are permanent Gúrkha lines occupied during the period of the Viceroy's stay by a detachment formed of drafts from the first four Gúrkha regiments of infantry, detailed to furnish guards for their excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in India.

There are now no forts in British occupation in the Simla district or adjoining Hill states.

The cantonment and military posts referred to above and described in Chapter VI belong to the Sirhind division, and the troops (including the Volunteers, but excluding the Gúrkhas, who are under the orders of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy) are under the command of the General commanding the Sirhind Division, whose head-quarters are at Umballa.

The transport arrangements throughout the area commanded by the above stations is under the control of a Deputy Assistant Commissary General for transport at Kasauli, but the department is still in course of organization.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Current Settlement.

The current Settlement was made by Colonel Wace, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in 1882 and 1883. His two assessment reports upon (1) Bharaulí and Kálka, (2) Kot Khái, Kotgúrú and Simla, and his report on the Forest Settlement of the district have been printed ; and his Settlement Report is nothing more than a reprint of certain portions of them. The following pages consist of verbal extracts from these reports, and sufficiently describe the past fiscal history, present condition and new assessment of each tract. Increase in population, rents, and tenures have already been discussed in Chapter III, and agriculture and prices in Chapter IV. The area upon which the revenue of the late Settlement was collected are shown in Table No. XIV, while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light on the working of the late Settlement: Table No. XXXI, Balances, remissions, and takávi advances ; Table No. XXXII, Sales and mortgages of land ; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA, Registration.

PARGANAHS BHARAULI AND KALKA.

Fiscal history.

Very few records of the fiscal history of the tract are forthcoming. The village papers show that the Bharaulí tract was assessed at the amounts given in the margin.

		Rs.
In A.D. 1834 at	...	5,667
In A.D. 1842 at	..	5,904
In A.D. 1850 at	...	5,598
In A.D. 1856 at	...	4,449

This last is the assessment current up to 1882-83.* It was a Summary Settlement made

* In the papers of 1852 the jamas of 1842 and 1850 and 1856 A.D. are all stated about Rs. 500 higher than now returned. The explanation of the difference is that the Wakna Bhoj was granted about eight years ago to the Rája of Keonthal in exchange for lands added to the Simla Municipality.

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Fiscal history.

by the Deputy Commissioners of Simla (Lord William Hay and Mr. Denison) under the direction of Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of Umballa. The revenue was practically stationary at about Rs. 5,600 for Bharaulí and Rs. 400 for Kálka from A.D. 1834 to 1856. What the revenue was before A.D. 1834 there are no records to show. It is stated in the correspondence that no balances of revenue ever occurred between 1843 and 1856. But in 1854 Mr. Barnes, then Commissioner of Umballa, who had recently settled the Kángra district, arrived at the conclusion that the revenue was pitched unwisely high, that it was severely felt by the people, and that it was higher than that of the adjacent Baghát territory then under British rule. He consequently directed a rough remeasurement of the cultivation, and the result of the operation was that the rates were reduced so as to yield a reduction of 30 per cent. on the former assessment. In the assessment so fixed there were no alterations made worth mentioning for 30 years; and no coercive measures were necessary for the collection of the revenue.

Comparison of statistics at time of last Settlement and now.

The cultivation of last Settlement is returned at 1,726 acres; and that of the present Settlement at 2,564, showing an increase of 838 acres. But for several reasons it is difficult to ascertain what real increase of cultivation can be assumed. In most villages there has been some increase in cultivation, especially of the worst class Changar. And in individual instances holdings have been considerably extended in size. But of the increase indicated by the returns, 50 per cent. would seem to be an over-statement for the iláqa taken as a whole.

Rates for Bharaulí iláqa.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kúl 1st ...	1	0	0
" 2nd ...	0	12	0
Bakhíl 1st ...	0	8	0
" 2nd ...	0	6	0

Colonel Wace writes: "In conversation with the agriculturists I found that their own account of the rates of last Settlement was per bigah* as shown in the margin. And though I observed that these were slightly higher than those stated in the Settlement record, I thought that the rates stated by the people were the more convenient of the two. Trying them on the area, they seemed to me to lead up to as high a revenue as we ought to take; and, as to changing for any reasons of my own the old propro-tions which these rates bore to each other, obviously if I had attempted anything of the kind, I should have very much unsettled the old khewats, and the people were certain to think their old custom better than my new opinions. I was a little perplexed how to treat the Changar cultivation. It is really bad

* *Note.*—Since writing the above, the Rána of Kothar, who is one of the more intelligent of the adjacent hill chiefs, informs me that part of his territory has for a long time paid the following rates:—

Kúl lands from 12 annas to Re. 1 }
Bakhíl lands from 6 annas to 10 annas } per bígah.
Changar lands 2 annas }

Grass fields and grazing waste are not charged. The same rates, he informs me, prevail in the Keonthal State. The Baghát rates are higher, the land being better; some of the irrigation paying as much as Re 1½ per bígah. The Patiála rates he believed to be lighter than those of his own chiefship and Keonthal. Cash rates on irrigated land are universal. Where the revenue due from unirrigated land is taken in kind, the rates are one-fourth produce. The Rána could not tell me the origin of these rates; he said they were very old.

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Rates for Bharaulí iláqa.

land, and yields little but *kulth*, *koda* and *másh*. On the other hand, to charge nothing on it seemed to me to go too far in the way of exemption; so I have put a rate of one anna per bígah on it.

"On the grass fields and abandoned cultivation I have put no rate. The grass fields support the cattle; and without their manure the whole husbandry of the tract, and with it the Settlement, would break down. The people argue strongly that hitherto no rate has been put on the grass fields for this reason; and if the argument is not entirely sound (for the grass is often sold at least in part), still the assessment on the cultivation being as heavy as it is, and the cultivation being so very largely dependent on the manure supplied by the cattle, I think the old practice of the iláqa by which no rate is specially imposed on the grass fields in addition to the rates on cultivation ought to be continued. There are no sufficient grounds for imposing a rate on the grazing waste. Some brushwood is sold off it; but there is no large income of this character in the Bharaulí iláqa; nor have the people more cattle than is necessary for the immediate wants of each homestead.

Kálka rates per bígah.

"*After fixing the Bharaulí rates, I proceeded to consider what modifications of these rates were* required for the two Kálka villages. The old rates of these villages and those now applied by me are noted in the margin per bígah. On enquiry I saw no reason for applying in the Kálka iláqa different rates than in Bharaulí, except in the case of the Changar lands, which are much better than those higher up in the mountains, and can pay 12 annas an acre or 2½ a bigáh, and of a small irrigated area the circumstances of which were special.

	Last Settlement.	Now proposed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kúl 1st class	0 14 0	1 0 0
„ 2nd „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lehri 1st „	0 3 0	0 8 0
„ 2nd „	0 1 6	0 6 0
Changar	0 1 0	0 2 3

"My Kálka rates have the appearance of being heavier than the former rates; but the soil of the Kálka iláqa was so very highly classed that the new rates, when applied to a fair classification of the soils, do not really fall heavier.

Old and new rates per acre compared.

"After I had arrived at most of the above conclusions, I found the papers of last Settlement, and with their aid I have framed the following table:—

BHARAULI ILAQA (PER ACRE).

Soil.	Rates of 1842.	Rates of 1856.	Rates now proposed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kúl 1st class	5 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0
„ 2nd „ ...	2 11 0	3 13 0	4 0 0
Bakhíl 1st „ ...	2 0 0	2 9 0	2 11 0
„ 2nd „ ...	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
„ 3rd „ ...	1 0 0	...	...
Changar ...	...	...	0 5 0

KALKA ILAQA (PER ACRE).

Soil.	Former Settlement's rates.	Rates now proposed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kúl 1st class ...	4 12 0	5 6 0
„ 2nd „ ...	2 0 0	2 11 0
Bakhíl 1st „ ...	1 0 0	2 11 0
„ 2nd „ ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Changar ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

Result jama with cesses.

"Anticipating the proposals concerning cesses which will follow below, I give in the following statement the complete results of the new assessment:—

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Result jama with cesses.

		Bharaulí iláqa.	Kálka iláqa.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New jama, assignments included		5,279	595	5,874
Deduct for maáfi lands		155	20	175
Balance, new Khálsa jama		5,124	575	5,699
Former assessment according to the rent-roll sanctioned for 1882-83		4,333	418	4,751
Increase by new jama	Amount ...	791	157	948
	Per cent. ...	18	38	20
Cesses, including local rate	Former ...	871	79	950
	Present ...	1,134	127	1,261
	Increase ...	263	48	311
Total increase due to Government revenue with cesses.	Amount ...	1,047	205	1,252
	Per cent. ...	20	41	22

"The result is not what I anticipated when I adopted the rates of last Settlement for the new khewát with but little alteration. But there are, I think, grounds for believing that the new khewát is, as a whole, fair. My conclusion is that the enhancements represent real instances either of under-measurement at the last Settlement, or of subsequent increase of cultivation."

Average incidence of new assessment.

The incidence of the expired Settlement of the Bharaulí iláqa at the time it was made was Rs. 2-9-0 per acre cultivated. That of the new assessment is Rs. 2-13-0, omitting Changar cultivation, and Rs. 2-1-0 including Changar. This assessment is far heavier than is paid by Kumáon and Garhwál; but it would appear to be much the same as is paid by the iláqas of Seoráj and Kulu and by tahsíl Kángra, in the Kángra district.

Cesses, former and proposed.

The cesses, former and proposed, are as follows:—

Cess.		Rate per cent. of Land Revenue. Former.	Proposed.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Public service ...	Road cess	...	...
	Dák cess	...	...
	School cess	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Local rate	8 5 4	8 5 4
	Total ...	9 5 4	9 5 4
Village service ...	Patwáris	2 8 0	6 4 0
	Lambardárs	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Malba	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Total ...	8 8 0	12 4 0
	Total Cesses ...	17 13 4	21 9 4

The road cess has never been imposed, because the village owners are by custom responsible for the repairs of the roads of the iláqa. In the same way they are by custom bound to carry all service posts. A road cess will only yield Rs. 50, and a dâk cess Rs. 25. Nothing can be done for such small sums.

Parganah Kot Khai.

Its revenue assessment up to 1856.

Kot Khái was annexed in 1828, consequent on the misconduct of the Rána, and on his expressed wish that the Government should take over his country. A Summary Settlement for one year was made in

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Land and Land Revenue.

Its revenue assessment up to 1856.

1828, and in the following year extended for three years, the assessment then fixed being Rs. 4,701. On its expiration in 1833, a fresh Summary Settlement was made, its term being fixed at 20 years. The population was counted as 3,583 souls; and the Khálsa cultivation as 4,000 *jún,* or say 2,360 acres; less than 10 acres being returned as irrigated. The jama assessed was Rs. 6,556, or about Rs. 2-12-0 per acre. This the Deputy Commissioner speaks of as an extremely light assessment, and probably it was a light assessment as compared with what was paid to Ránas in the adjacent states. It is also probable that the area of the cultivation was understated. [The area and assessments of lands held revenue-free are not included in the above figures]. Up to 1851-52 each holding had its separate lease. In that year joint responsibility was nominally enforced; that is to say, the tract was divided into parganahs, a lambardár or Makhia was appointed to each parganah, and he signed an engagement for its revenue as the representative of the whole body of the owners. This change from separate to joint responsibility was purely nominal; but the Deputy Commissioner took the opportunity to raise the revenue to Rs. 6,724, the increase being charged on account of land newly cultivated since the date of Settlement.

Settlement of A.D. 1859.

The Settlement of A.D. 1833, as thus amended, was not revised till A.D. 1859. The Settlement of 1859 was made by Colonel R. Lawrence, Superintendent of Hill States, and no English reports are forthcoming. The work was commenced in 1856, a measurement being made, and a rough record without any map being drawn up. On the basis of this measurement an assessment by rates (stated below) was framed. But the proceedings were protracted to the year 1859, probably on account of the troubles of 1857; and when they reached the final stage of distributing the new assessment on the holdings, the zamíndárs refused to abide by the measurements, and the revenue was ultimately distributed by a kind of arbitration. As above said, no English correspondence can be found; so only the zamíndárs' own account of the matter can be given, *viz.,* that each man was charged according to his means, not according to the area he cultivated. This of course is rather a broad way of stating matters, and no doubt the revenue formerly contributed by a holding was not materially altered except for some good reason well known to the arbitrators. It must also be admitted that the measurements were bad, and that the zamíndárs were right in rejecting them. So that apparently there really was no way of distributing the new assessment on the holdings except that adopted. And the zamíndárs were at the time satisfied with the result.

Result of the assessment of 1859 A.D. and its working.

The net result of the assessment of A.D. 1859 was to reduce the Government's revenue from Rs. 6,725 to Rs. 6,228. But the whole reduction was given in the three eastern parganahs—Chewar, Gajdhar and Chehr—of which the assessment was reduced from Rs. 2,802 to Rs. 2,225. The new assessment was believed to average Re. 1-10-0 per acre cultivated. Since it was made, several additional demands have been added, which deserve mention. Rs. 95 has been added for land newly brought under cultivation, at the

Result of the assessment of 1859 A.D and its working.

rate of 3½ annas per acre up to 1878, and Rs. 3½ per acre subsequently; all but a small fraction of this addition having occurred since 1873. The excise charge on poppy cultivation, imposed in 1874, brings in on an average from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per annum; and has thus increased the gross revenue of the valley by nearly a sixth. Lastly, there should be mentioned the local rate imposed in 1871 at 6¼ per cent., and raised in 1878 to 8⅓ per cent. of the land revenue. So that the outgoings from the zamíndárs to Government in the first and last years of the expired Settlement compare as noted in the margin. The gross increase is 22 per cent. The demand has been collected with ease and without coercion: and the people are contented and well-to-do.

	A. D. 1859.	A. D. 1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	6,228	6,228
Added for new cultivation ...	......	95
Cesses paid to the Treasury	62	708
Cesses paid to lambardárs and patwárís	498	498
Excise acreage on poppy ...	......	754
TOTAL	6,788	8,283

Increase of cultivation.

Colonel Wace writes: "It may be said that the rough measurements of last Settlement, usually not chained, would probably overstate the area. I am not myself certain on the point. I should rather be inclined to say that they would give an uneven result, sometimes too much and sometimes too little. But I notice that the zamíndárs themselves think that the tendency was to overstate the area. However, the cultivated areas, houses and population returned at the successive Settlements are noted in the margin.

A. D.	Acres cultivated.	Houses.	Souls.
1834 ...	2,370	772	3,583
1852 ...	2,633	...	...
1859 ...	3,824	920	6,248
1882 ...	3,992	1,132	6,190

"Bullocks, cows, sheep and goats also appear to have increased considerably since A.D. 1834; what the increase is since 1859 does not appear. The tahsíldár's opinion, gathered from intercourse with the people, is that there has been a moderate but substantial increase in the cultivation generally in every village. This opinion is, I think, as trustworthy as any argument that could be adduced from the last Settlement's measurements; and my own conclusions were to the same effect."

General condition of the tract.

To sum up, the tract is in a prosperous condition, and has been so throughout the currency of the expired Settlement. As a rule, the agriculturists are fairly off. They are not so favourably advantaged in respect of adjacent marts as the Bharaulí iláqa. But not a few of them trade in opium, and all can earn a little money in Simla, or as carriers. The revenue is paid to a large extent by the sale of opium, partly by wages earned, and a little by the sale of grain and butter. The pressure of the population is 910 per square mile cultivated, as compared with 1,010 in Bharaulí and 846 in Kotgúrú.

Revenue rates.

Colonel Wace writes: "In speaking of the revenue rates I shall confine myself to the area of which the revenue is not assigned. [On the assigned areas the revenue is in every case assigned to the

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Land and Land Revenue.

Revenue rates.

owners, so that in respect of these lands the assessment serves no purpose except that of a foundation for the cesses and local rate]. Hitherto no rate has been charged on grazing lands, grass-fields and abandoned cultivation; and there are no grounds for diverging from this practice. The rates on which the assessment of 1859 was reckoned are said to be as follows; and I place my own rates in juxtaposition :—

SETTLEMENT OF 1859 ($6\frac{1}{4}$ BIGAHS = 1 ACRE).			SETTLEMENT OF 1882 ($5\frac{1}{3}$ BIGAHS = 1 ACRE).		
Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Kyár	29	5 1 0	Kyár	36	4 1 0
Bakhíl 1st ...	1,984	*2 8 0	Bakhíl	2,508	2 0 0
,, 2nd ...	1,314	1 4 0	Karáli, 1st ...	1,220	1 6 0
,, 3rd ...	497	0 7 0	,, 2nd ...	228	0 11 0
Average of whole assessment on total cultivation.		1 10 0	Average of whole assessment on total cultivation.		1 12 0

* [In the three eastern parganahs (Chewar, Gajdhar and Chehr) the rate was only Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, or 5 annas per bígah.]

"Thus the average result of the new rates exceeds that of the old rates by 7 per cent., or a little more than one anna in the rupee. Above I stated the rise in the value of grain as probably a fourth at the least, and that *ghi* and sheep had nearly doubled in value, while the facilities for earning money have largely increased.

Result of new assessment.

"Anticipating my proposals as to cesses, the rates (with cesses added) yield the following results :—

		Khálsa.	Jágírs and maáfis	Total.
Former assessment, according to the rent roll sanctioned for A.D 1882-83 ...		Rs. 6,323	Rs. *1,317	Rs. 7,640
New assessment ..		6,996	984	7,980
Increase by new assessment...	Amount ...	673	−333	340
	Per cent. ...	11	−25	4
Cesses, including local rate	Former ...	1,321-0-0	140-12-0	1,461-12-0
	Proposed ...	1,206-9-0	137-0-0	1,343-9-0
	Increase ...	114-7-0	3-12-0	118-3-0
Total increase of revenue and cesses	Amount ...	787-7-0	−329-4-0	458-3-0
	Per cent. ...	12	−22	6

* [The jágírs and maáfis were not assessed at last Settlement. The sum here entered is the rough valuation subsequently made as a basis for the local rate assessment.

"Both the average rate of the assessment and the increase taken is lowest in the east end of the iláqa (Chewar, Gajdhar and Chehr); the part of the valley which was assessed at last Settlement somewhat lighter than the rest. This result is due to the circumstance that the proportion of the cultivation rated as *bakhíl* is less in these parganahs than in the rest of the tract."

PARGANAH KOTGURU.

Early assessments

When the Gúrkhas were expelled by the British Government in A.D. 1815, the Kotgúrú iláqa was retained by us as a convenient

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Early assessments.

advanced military post. Of the earlier Settlements no details exist; the figures reported by Mr. Edwards are—*

		Rs.
A. D. 1816 by Captain Ross	...	600
" 1826 by Major Kennedy and Lieutenant Gerard	...	938
" 1830 by Major Kennedy and Lieutenant Nicholson	...	1,168
(Subsequently raised to)	...	1,500
" 1839 by Colonel Tapp	...	2,500

Colonel Wace writes: "In 1849 Mr. Edwards raised the assessment to Rs. 3,000. There was a rough measurement, and rates adopted indicated an assessment of Rs. 3,340; but the headmen compounded for a 30 years' lease at Rs. 3,000, and the principle of joint responsibility by clusters of villages (*kothís*) was introduced, as in Kot Khái and the rest of the district. The Board of Administration sanctioned this Settlement in their No. 2398, dated 26th July 1852. In 1857-58 the local authorities at first proposed to reduce the assessment to Rs. 2,000; but ultimately recommended a jama of Rs. 2,400. The net Government revenue was eventually fixed at Rs. 2,171. The reasons given by the Deputy Commissioner for the reduction were, that the rates, though nominally the same as those of Kulu, were really much higher; that the village and the inhabitants were in a manifestly impoverished condition; that the soil is poor; that the tract had suffered from a succession of bad harvests; that many of the cultivators had died of cholera in 1857; and that a murrain among the cattle had left scarcely a bullock in the whole place. The Government orders sanctioned the new jama for five years; but it has been understood that it would run for the full period of 30 years, which commenced in 1849. It is not for us, 25 years after date, to contradict the officers of the time. But I may be permitted to say that the people give an account of the reductions different to what I have above extracted from the records. They say that some of the holdings were certainly in trouble; and that in consequence remissions were given out of kindness in the whole tract. I cannot discover that any material arrears in the collections had occurred, before the remissions were given. But there were really no records from which to speak.† Since the remissions were given, the collections have been made with ease and regularity. The new assessment averaged 15 annas per acre cultivated; that of Kot Khái of the same date averaged 26 annas; and of Bharaulí 41 annas. It is this, among other indications, that make me doubt whether the reduction of 1858 was really required *to the extent given.* The irrigated land was admittedly not over-

* NOTE. — Figures taken from Mr. Edwards' report; but the figures given in Appendix I, which are taken from the vernacular records, gave a higher revenue for the years antecedent to A.D. 1830. The point is unimportant, and the vernacular records are probably correct.

† NOTE.—There is in the Commissioner's file a letter from Deputy Commissioner, Simla, dated 3rd October 1857, in which he writes, *apropos* of the proposal to reduce the jama of iláqa Bharaulí by one-fifth, that no balances had ever occurred since 1843. This is one of other indications, showing that the reductions made about this time in the revenue of the Simla district were based rather on the conviction that the assessment had been pitched too high, than in consequence of difficulties in collecting from a people who were accustomed by long tradition to pay rather a heavy demand, and who are by character most submissive.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Early assessments.

assessed at Rs. 5 an acre; and if the revenue contributed by this land be deducted at this rate, then the average charge per acre of unirrigated land in each iláqa, after the reductions had been given, was as marginally noted.

Bharaulí	... 34 annas.
Kot Khái	... 25½ ,,
Kotgúrú	... 9 ,,

There is little difference in fertility between the unirrigated land of Kot Khái and Kotgúrú. [Since then, as in Kot Khái, additional demands have amounted to Rs. 744, or Rs. 147 for new cultivation, Rs. 252 for cesses, Rs. 333 for opium, and Rs. 12 as patwárís'cess]. The gross increase is 31 per cent. The land under opium in 1882 was distributed over 330 holdings; with few exceptions the area cultivated by each agriculturist is a bígah (900 square yards), or a little more or less. The produce is sold to pay the revenue, and not locally consumed. An agriculturist states to me that he usually gets half a seer of opium per bígah, which he sells to the wholesale-dealer for four or five rupees.

Increase of cultivation.

"According to the returns, cultivation has increased since 1849 only from 2,291 to 2,429 acres, or 6 per cent. Of cattle there is no previous enumeration. The increase of population since 1859 is said to be one-sixth. The measurements of the previous Settlements were of the roughest kind, sometimes hurriedly stepped out, often merely guessed from a distance. Consequently any conclusion that can be now stated as to the real increase of cultivation depends on opinion. The conclusion I have formed from walking over the tract and from comparing the former and proposed assessments of each holding is that the increase in cultivation is probably a fourth, or, to be safe, say a fifth, and the new land is usually as good as the old.

General condition of the tract.

"If I could say that I believed entirely the description of the condition of the tract in 1858, as given by the Deputy Commissioner when he reduced the revenue, I should say that there had been an enormous improvement in its condition during the past 25 years. But I prefer to say that the tract is on the whole distinctly prosperous. Cultivation has extended; prices have improved. Grain is easily sold at Simla, and much is earned there in wages. In short, the people have little difficulty in finding the cash required to pay the revenue. But they cannot be called an industrious people, and even those who are comparatively well-off present a slovenly exterior.

Rates.

"The method of assessment and classification of soils is the same as in Kot Khái, except that the irrigated land is rated in two classes. It will be convenient if I state at once the former and proposed rates—

Settlement of 1859 (6¾ Bigahs = 1 acre.			Settlement of 1882 (5⅓ bigahs = 1 acre.		
Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Kyár 1st ...	95	5 14 0	Kyár 1st ...	205	6 1 0
,, 2nd ...	109	5 1 0	,, 2nd ...	29	4 11 0
Bakhíl 1st ...	1,051	1 4 0	Bakhíl	921	1 6 0
,, 2nd ...	726	0 12 0	Karáli 1st ...	922	0 13 6
Bángar	310	0 3 8	,, 2nd ...	352	0 5 6
Average of whole assessment on total cultivation		0 15 0	Average of whole assessment on total cultivation		1 5 0

[I should mention that there was a 3rd class of Kyár at the previous Settlement—area 32 acres, rated two annas below the 2nd class. In the above statement this area is included in the 2nd class].

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Rates.

The increase on the total revenue is 36 per cent. for the whole tract. This increase constituted my main difficulty in fixing the rates. I put them as low as I could; and even so they indicated an increase on the current revenue of 53 per cent. And not wishing to take so much as this, I had the results examined by holdings, and reduced again on each holding (but not in the case of irrigated land), where I thought the increase too large, or where the holder was stated to be poor. The assessment leaves the unirrigated land of Kotgúrú paying rates little more than half those paid in Kot Khái. There is no such difference of fertility between the two tracts, as can explain such a difference of assessment. But we must take things as we find them; and I do not recommend that a larger increase than 36 per cent. be demanded. This increase restores the assessment to what it was before the reduction of A.D. 1859. The gross result, cesses included, is as follows :—

		Khálsa.	Maáfis.	Total.
Former assessment according to the rent roll sanctioned for A. D. 1882-83 ...		Rs. 2,318	Rs. 275	Rs. 2,593
New assessment ...		*3,159	287	3,446
Increase by new assessment	Amount ...	841	12	853
	Per cent. ...	36	4	33
Cesses, including local rate	Former ...	345	29	374
	Proposed ...	609	42	651
	Increase ...	264	13	277
Total increase of revenue and cesses. ...	Amount ...	1,105	25	1,130
	Per cent. ...	41	8	38

* Since I wrote this, I have reduced Rs. 3 on one holding in Kothi Kepu.

Cesses, former and proposed.

The cesses, former and proposed, of the tracts under report, are as follows :—

Cess.		Rate per cent. of Land Revenue. Former. Kot Khái			Kotgúrú.			Simla.			Now proposed for all three tracts.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
District service ...	Road	...			...			...			...		
	Post	...			...			...			...		
	School	1	0	0	...			...			1	0	0
	Local rate	10	6	8	10	6	8	10	6	8	8	5	4
	Total ...	11	6	8	10	6	8	10	6	8	9	5	4
Village service ...	Patwárí's ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	...			6	4	0
	Lambardár's ...	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
	Malba	...			...			...			...		
	Total ...	8	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	11	4	0
	Total Cesses ...	19	6	8	17	6	8	15	6	8	20	9	4

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue

Cesses, former and proposed.

The local rate has hitherto been levied by mistake at a rate higher than Government's order directed; and by a somewhat curious arrangement when the revenue of Kotgúrú was reduced in 1858, the amount received by the patwárí and lambardárs was not reduced proportionately.

The cesses are the same as for Bharaulí. The dâk and road cesses are not imposed, on the ground of the custom of the hill tracts, by which the people give labour to repair the roads and are liable to carry service posts.

The following is the entry on the subject in the Village Administration papers: "All the residents will help in repairs of roads, especially as Government has not assessed on the tract any road cess. As to the labour (*Begar*) required for the post and Government camps, the residents are liable to furnish that also. The Deputy Commissioner can excuse individuals from petty demands for this labour; but in all great works every one will help, whether ordinarily exempted or not. By great works are intended a Government or Military camp, or the building of a large bridge, or any other great work."

There are two exceptions to the cesses shown in the last column of the above statement. In Kot Khái the patwárí cess will be only 5 per cent. as this yields sufficient remuneration. And in the Simla villages the lambardár will collect a malba of 1 per cent. as has always been the custom in the rest of the Simla tahsíl. In the Kot Khái and Kotgúrú tahsíls malba has never been levied; and there is no occasion for introducing this custom.

SIMLA ILAQA.

Assessment of Simla villages.

Colonel Wace writes: "The Simla villages appear to have been taken over by Government from the Patiála and Keonthal states in A.D. 1830. They have been assessed as shown in the margin.

A. D.	Rs.
1830	... 465
1834	... 607
1842	...*627
1856	... 454

"The whole cultivated area paying revenue to Government is 154 acres. I have therefore not entered into any new calculations, but have assessed at the Bharaulí rates. Some 66 acres, thrown out of cultivation with the view of selling the grass in Simla, I have assessed at 4 annas per acre; and 23 acres of cultivation, taken up for gardens and houses, I have charged at the rates that would have been payable had the ordinary cultivation been continued. In nine cases, in which the Kainthú maáfidárs had sold their land to outsiders, I have re-imposed the Government's assessment, as the remission before granted was clearly personal, intended to benefit those whose land Government had taken. The new assessment is Rs. 488, or Rs. 17 more than the old; on cultivation Rs. 401, and on grass-fields Rs. 87.

"The rate per acre on cultivation is Rs. 2-10-0. The cesses are given above in discussing the Kotgúrú assessment.

* [Shortly after the assessment of 1842, Government took half the Kainthú village for a garden; and, as compensation to the village, remitted the revenue on the other half, not so taken, *i.e.*, the whole revenue of the Kainthú village, Rs. 204, was removed from the rent roll.]

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Land and Land Revenue.

THE DISTRICT.

Instalments of revenue.

The revenue is paid in four equal instalments.

Colonel Wace writes : "I do not recommend any alteration in these instalments. They suit the circumstances of the district very well. The Kharíf instalments are perhaps a little late for the whole district ; and arguing *á priori* it might be said that the Rabi instalments are a little too soon : at least for Kot Khái and Kotgúrú. But the chief merit of the present instalments is that they divide the year into nearly equal parts—an adjustment more convenient on the whole to agriculturists who pay their revenue by a variety of shifts than any other arrangement that could be made. Any change that tended to shorten the term which at present exists between the last Rabi instalment and the first Kharíf instalment would certainly be unfavourable to the convenience of the agriculturists."

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each tahsíl as the figures stood in 1881-82.

The maáfis of the Kot Khái-Kotgúrú tahsíl are thus stated by Colonel Wace. There are none in the Simla tahsíl :—

Iláqa.	Nature of grant, and by whom held.	No. of holdings.	Area.			Land Revenue valuation.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
						Rs.
Kot Khái ...	Rána's family	4	452	261	713	895
	Temple grants	5	45	13	58	89
Kotgúrú ...	Grants to temples and Brahmins ...	21	115	21	136	194
	Held free of revenue by the local Mission	1	9	18	27	11
	Land of which the revenue has been redeemed	1	61	198	259	82
	Total ...	32	682	511	1,193	1,271

The Rána's family own their maáfi lands in the following holdings ; and the table shows also the Khálsa lands they hold, and their pensions :—

Members of Rána's Family.	Annual cash pensions.	Maafi Lands.				Khalsa Lands.			
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue valuation.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue.
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Thákur Rámsaran Singh ...	800	217	126	343	464	42	3	45	128
Mián Guláb Singh, his brother	200	123	48	171	218	5	...	5	7
Kanshirám and 2 nephews ...	75	105	85	190	199	19	3	22	40
2 widows of Thákur Bhagwán Singh	200	7	2	9	14	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1.275	452	*261	713	895	66	6	72	175

* Besides this waste the maáfi villages of Kot Khái have, within their bounds, 238 acres of forest owned by Government.

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Land and Land Revenue.

Assignments of land revenue.

The Khálsa lands held by the family are situated, with insignificant exceptions, in Kotgúrú. The maáfi seems to date from the Settlement of 1833, when, in addition to his pension, the Rána's khás lands where exempted from assessment, and have since remained so exempt. Whatever portion of these lands a member of the family owns, he is entitled to hold free of revenue. Of the land held free of revenue by the Kotgúrú Mission, Colonel Wace writes : "For some of it probably no authority remitting the revenue will be forthcoming, as it is old cantonment land. But I presume that Government do not desire to impose revenue on a body the funds of which are devoted to local educational work; and that on application formal sanction for its remission would be granted." The land of which the revenue has been redeemed has been so held since 1863, and is a tea estate now owned by Mr. Stewart.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates, Table No. XVIII gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed in Chapter IV. The following extracts from Col. Wace's Forest Settlement Report indicate the nature of the arrangements made by him :—

Village waste, not settled as Reserved Forest.

"The zamíndárs do not own the waste lands in these hill tracts, though they have rights of user in so much as is included in their villages.

"The arrangements for the management of these waste lands have been made by me as liberal as possible. I have retained little control over them, except in respect of the cutting of the more valuable trees. In Kotgúrú this waste contains few trees of any value. In Kot Khái there are some tracts of village waste very fairly wooded ; and these should be closely watched. I was half inclined to reserve some of these; I earnestly hope that some circumspection will be exercised in granting permission to cultivate this village waste. The best land, that is to say that which applicants will often wish to clear for cultivation, is that on which trees are growing; and the area under trees is not by any means so large as could be desired; and in some villages even the grazing area is only just sufficient.

Reserved Forests.

"The forests reserved in Kotgúrú and Kot Khái include 8,818 acres.

"In my reservation proceedings I have dealt as liberally as I could with adjacent villages. In Nágkelú of Kotgúrú there was no occasion to allow grazing, except in 59 acres. But in the Kot Khái forests I have allowed the gazing of cows and bullocks freely, reserving power to close half the area. In both tracts also I have allowed rights to cut grass and underwood, and to gather fallen timber not being deodar. These products are of great importance to the people ; and if not taken by them would be of no profit to Government.

Character of these forests.

"Nágkelú in Kotgúrú is an excellent forest, containing a good deal of deodár and *Pinus excelsa*. Bantú and Saliáuá are small but

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Land and Land Revenue.

Character of these forests.

good forests of *Pinus excelsa* low down on the Girí bank; but they will never yield any revenue, as the claims of the adjacent villages will take up all the produce. Tamrú is a fine area, which much needs planting up; there are few claims on it. Kalelá is an excellent deodár forest; Chambí Kalelá is a fine forest tract, which has been greatly injured by the iron smelters. If planted up and cared for it will be very valuable. At present there are some valuable blocks of *Pinus excelsa* in it, and a little deodár; but the greater part is covered with the deciduous trees which the iron-smelters do not care to burn in their furnaces.

Claims of iron-smelters.

"The iron-smelting question in Kot Khái has given me a good deal of trouble. Practically I have settled three points:

"*1st.*—I have drawn up a list of the forges—25 in number—and have forbidden the opening of new forges.

"*2ndly.*—I have confined the claims of the forges to *Pinus Abies.*

"*3rdly.*—I have limited the wood to be granted to each forge.

"The first and second points may be regarded as permanent adjustments. The number of forges should certainly not be increased; and the Abies, while it grows freely, is of no value to Government. On the third point I feel much hesitation. After much haggling I satisfied the people by allowing to each forge either 20 large trees or 45 small trees. The small trees may be reckoned as of 20 years' growth, and the large trees as of 40 years'. Therefore, at the rate fixed by me, 25 forges will consume annually 500 full grown trees. If these 500 trees cover 10 acres, then allowing 40 years for the tree to mature, the claim appropriates the produce of 400 acres. They fully understand that the amount of wood to be allowed must depend on what the forest can supply, and that if the cuttings prove too heavy they will be reduced. The rate of cutting allowed by me will permit of the production of from 60 to 80 rupees worth of iron at each forge. It is safer to assume the lower figure. Therefore, 25 forges will yield Rs. 1,500 worth of iron. Of the forges all but four are situate in the upper end of the Kot Khái iláqa, *viz.*, in Chewar, Gajdhár and Chehr, where the land is too high and cold to grow opium or tobacco; and the zamíndárs truly urge that the proceeds of the iron (which they sell in Simla) are of great assistance to them in paying the revenue. Hitherto they have cut trees for iron-smelting much as they liked—both *Abies* and *Pinus excelsa*. If the rate of smelting allowed by me is to be maintained, some effort is required to secure a sufficient reproduction of *Abies*.

One large tree or three small trees yield 10 shakis or 20 khiltas of charcoal, which will burn 32 sers (2 mds. kachha) of iron worth Rs. 4.

Simla forests.

"In the Simla Municipality the committee expressed some anxiety lest my action should complicate their forest management; and they urged that they had sufficient power under their Bye-laws to control all matters except zamíndárs' rights. I have, therefore, confined my action to the area in which those rights exist. The entire Simla iláqa is included in the Municipality, and amounts to 3,865 acres; of this 477 acres is included in village bounds, about half being cultivated and the rest appropriated mainly as grass fields.

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Land and Land Revenue.

Simla Forests.

Of 2,703 acres I have made no record, it being either forest free of claims or land appropriated to houses and bázárs. There remains 477 acres in three blocks adjoining the villages of Kainthú Aendar, and Dhar; and these I have made into reserved forests, under Chapter II of the Forest Act. The rights in these blocks are much the same as in Kot Khái; half or one-third will be closed, and in the rest the zamíndárs have free grazing, grass, &c."

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69.

Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the land revenue of the district was assessed till the recent revision. The result of that revision have been described in full above.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the district :—

Tahsíl.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Simla	Simla	13,258	9,881	3,377
	Dagshai	3,642	2,794	848
	Kasauli	2,807	1,998	809
	Sabáthú	2,329	1,465	864
	Total ...	22,036	16,138	5,898

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table XIX and its appendix and Table XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Simla.

The municipal town of Simla, the head-quarters of the district, and summer capital of India, is situated on the range of hills already described as the last transverse spur, south of the Sutlej, of the central Himalayas. It is 78 miles by road from Umballa, and 51 miles by cart road from Kálka at the foot of the hills. Its mean elevation is 7,084 feet above the sea level. Lat. 31° 6′ and Long. 77° 11′.

A tract of land including part of the Simla hill was retained, as has been already stated, at the close of the Gúrkha war of 1815-16. Upon this, the first British residence, a mere cottage of wood and thatch, was erected in 1819 by Lieutenant Ross, assistant political agent in the Hill States. Three years later, in 1822, the first permanent house was erected. This was the work of Lieutenant Kennedy, successor in office to Lieutenant Ross. His example was quickly followed by officers from Umballa and neighbouring stations, and by 1826, the new settlement had acquired a name; so much so, that in 1827 Lord Amherst, then Governor-General, after completing the progress through the North-West, with which he celebrated the triumphant ending of the Bhartpur campaign,*

* Marshman, II, p. 410—11.

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Simla.

proceeded for the summer months to Simla. This was the foundation of Simla's greatness. Year after year, occasionally at first, but before long with perfect regularity, the seat of government was for a few months transferred from Calcutta to the soft climate and magnificent scenery of the Himalayas*; until at last Simla fairly took its place as the summer capital of India.

The sanitarium rose rapidly into favor with the European population of Northern India. Year after year, irregularly at first, but as a matter of course after a few seasons, the seat of Government was transferred for a few weeks in every summer from the heat of of Calcutta to the cool climate of the Himalayas. Successive Governors-General resorted with increasing regularity to Simla during the hot weather. Attached to the recently annexed province of the Panjab, it formed an advantageous spot for receiving the great chiefs of Northern and Western India, numbers of whom annually come to Simla to pay their respects to the British suzerain. It also presented greater conveniences as a starting point for the Governor-General's cold weather tour than Calcutta, which is situated in the extreme south-east corner of Bengal. At first only a small staff of officials accompanied the Governor-General to Simla, but since the administration of Sir John Lawrence (1864) Simla has practically been the summer capital of the Government of India, with its secretariats and head-quarters establishments, unless during exceptional seasons of famine on the plains as in 1874. Under these circumstances the station grew with extraordinary rapidity. From 30 houses in 1830, it increased to upwards of 100 in 1841; 290 in 1866 and 1,141 in 1881.

Description.

At present the houses extend over the whole length of a considerable ridge, which runs east and west in a crescent shape with its concave side pointing southward. The extreme ends of the station lie at a distance of six miles from one another. Eastward the ridge culminates in the peak of Jakko, more than 8,000 feet in height and nearly 1,000 feet above the average elevation of the station. Woods of pine, oak, and rhododendron clothe its sides, while a tolerably level road five miles long runs round its base. Another grassy height known as Prospect Hill, of inferior elevation to Jakko, closes the western extremity of the crescent. The houses cluster thickest upon the southern slopes of Jakko and of two other hills lying near the western end. Peterhoff, the Government House, stands upon one of the latter, while the other is crowned by a large building erected for an Observatory, but now used as an ordinary residence. The Church stands at the western base of Jakko, below which, on the south side of the hill, the native bázár cuts off one end of the station from the other. The eastern portion bears the name of Chota Simla, while the most westerly extremity is known as Boileaugunj. An outlying northern spur running at right angles to the main

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* Reservoirs for water were constructed in 1826; and in 1830, when the station consisted of 30 houses, it was formally recognized as a Government Sanitarium, additional land being taken up from the Ránas of Keouthal and Patiála.

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Description.

ridge has acquired the complimentary title of Elysium. Three and a half miles from the western end of the station is the outlying hill of Jutogh. The hill was acquired by the British Government in 1843. It was first occupied by a regiment of Gúrkhas, and was afterwards made over to the Governors of the Bishop Cotton School, but, being found unsuitable for this purpose, was for a time abandoned. At present a battery of artillery is stationed there.

The scenery of the Simla hill is exquisite. The valleys on either side are deep, almost precipitous, and thickly clothed with forest. To the south, on a clear day, the Umballa plains are distinctly visible, with the Kasauli and Sabáthú hills in the immediate foreground, and the Chor mountain further to the left. To the north and east, a network of mountain chains, range rising over range, is crowned in the distance by a magnificent crescent of snowy peaks—the mountains of Kulu and Spiti on the north, and the central range of the eastern Himalayas stretching east and south-east as far as the eye can reach. The nearest of these peaks, that of Cheru, on the confines of Kulu and Mandi, over 16,000 feet in height, is 27 miles in a straight line from Simla, while the nearest of the central Himalayan peaks is double that distance. And yet, so sharply defined do they stand out against the horizon through the clear mountain air, that space seems annihilated, and the beholder might well believe that a short day's journey would carry him to their base. And if the distant scenery is thus grand, there are not wanting spots of great beauty on the Simla hill itself. The ride round Jakko is of its kind unsurpassed for sublime glimpses of forest scenery, while, towards the west, the gorges through which streams fed from the hill make their way towards the plains, have a beauty of a different kind, and, if less grand, are not less picturesque.

The geology of the Simla hill has been described by Mr. Medlicott of the Geological Survey.* The lower strata consist of limestone, grit, conglomerate, and slate. The latter, which is much used for roofing, is described as "an imperfect lamination-slate or indurated shale, a finer variety of a great series of shaly slates, grits, and thin, fine, earthy sandstones." The upper strata are of the kind described as metamorphic. They are "highly foliated schists. In parts, as on Jakko, mica schists predominate: elsewhere, as on Boileaugunge, they are siliceous. They are sometimes even hornblendic and garnetiferous, as on the top of Jakko, and on the point just west of Boileaugunj. Besides being in a more highly mineralized condition, all these beds show much more local crushing and contortion than do the underlying slates, and, as a consequence, they are frequently traversed by large seams and veins of quartz, which greatly add to the general metamorphic aspect. Quartz veins are rare in the slates, unless very locally along lines of strain." From this description, Mr. Medlicott proceeds to discuss the difficulty arising from the metamorphic condition of the upper strata, as compared with the beds underlying them. This anomaly he is not disposed to

* Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. III, Part II, pp. 33—34.

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Simla.

attribute to a "grand inversion of strata;" but considers the inducing cause of change to lie in the more complex composition of the deposits, their greater local contortion and fracture being accounted for by their more heterogeneous conditions of texture. "This state," he adds, "would itself be an inducing cause of mineral modification, and especially of the introduction of vein quartz."

Simla is approached from the plains by two roads, both starting from Kálka at the foot of the Kasauli hill; one, the old road, passes *viâ* Kasauli and Sabáthú, and enters Simla at its western extremity; the other, a broad road, adapted for cart traffic, passes *viâ* Dagshai, and enters the station further east by a spur of hill thrown off southwards by the main Simla ridge. From Simla a good road leads westwards into the interior, which a few miles from Simla divides into two branches. The northern, following the direction of the Sutlej, leads to Rámpur and Chíni in Bashahr, and thence, through Kulu or Spiti, on to Leh and Yarkand towards the north, and gives access on the east to the passes leading into western China. The southern branch, passing *viâ* Chepal and the Chakrata mountain, leads to Masúri and Landaur. For further details see Section C of Chapter IV.

Population.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown below:—

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868 1881	7,077 13,258	5,087 9,881	1,990 3,377
Municipal limits ...	1868 1875 1881	7,077 8,672 12,305		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of Suburbs, show that Jatogh was included in the Municipal Census of 1868. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to that Census are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The population of Simla naturally fluctuates exceedingly during each year, as the influx of European officials and visitors during the hot weather brings with it a vast crowd of natives. Thus in January 1868 the population was 7,077; in July 1869, it was 14,848; in September 1878, it was 17,440; while in February 1881 it was 13,258.

Town or Suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Simla Proper ... Jutogh Cantonments ...	7,077	12,305 953
Total ...	7,077	13,258

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881.

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The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Public institutions and trade.

The public institutions include the Bishop Cotton School, the Punjab Girls' School, the Mayo Industrial Girls' School, a Roman Catholic Convent and a Dispensary. More than a lakh of rupees has recently (1882) been collected for a new hospital to be called the Ripon Hospital. Very large buildings are now (1884) nearly completed for the accommodation of the head-quarters offices of the Government of India.

The former District Court House and Treasury and the Post Office have been taken up to provide sites for these new offices, and new buildings for the district office will shortly be finished. A new Post Office has to be built in the centre of the station of Simla. The commerce of the town consists mainly in the supply of necessaries to the summer visitors and their dependants, but a brisk export trade exists in opium, charras (an intoxicating preparation of hemp), fruits, nuts, honey, and shawl wool, collected from the neighbouring hills and brought in from beyond the border *viá* Rámpur. Numerous European shops supply the minor wants of visitors, most of them being branches of Calcutta or Lahore firms. The station has two English banks, a club and several churches, and two European breweries are situated in the valley below. The figures in the margin show the imports and exports to and from municipal limits for the past six years.

	Imports.	Exports.
1876-77 ...	15,00,125	6,03,604
1877-78 ...	23,40,208	4,92 311
1878-79 ...	44.48,397	9.53,621
1879-80 ...	43,07,044	10,69,671
1880-81 ...	26,79.714	11,67,296
1881-82 ...	22,67,797	13,15,476

Sanitation and water-supply.

Till April 1880 the water-supply of Simla was very defective. The springs are few in number, and several of them run dry during the summer months, when the demand is greatest. A supply of pure water, brought in iron pipes from springs in the Mahásu forest, a distance of 9 to 11 miles, has now been provided. The works, however, are still (1884) incomplete. The total cost of the works is estimated at Rs. 9,72,745. In addition to the supply of pure water numerous improvements have been carried out in recent years. In 1875, when cholera visited the station, its deficiencies in a sanitary point of view were strictly enquired into by a committee appointed by Government. Numerous improvements (including the supply of pure water) were recommended and have since been in a great measure carried out. The roads have been widened and their gradients made easy, a considerable area of the over-crowded native bázár has been demolished, and the shops have been rebuilt with due regard to space and ventilation and on approved plans: spaces for ventilation have been left throughout the bázár; the ridge by the church, which was formerly crowded with shops, has been cleared; a scheme of conservancy carefully planned and controlled has been established; a fair market place has been built, opened in 1878. All shops and dealers in articles of diet have been put under supervision, and the greater part of the station is now properly lighted.

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Municipality.

Simla is a municipality of the first class, and enjoyed a revenue in 1875-76 of £5,281, or 7*s.* 0¼*d.* per head of population (15,925) within municipal limits. The municipal income and expenditure for 1883-84 and the incidence of taxation in the town of Simla is shown in the annexed statement.

Year.	Population.	Total receipts of the year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	
1883-84 ..	*18,000	1,85,887	*7 9 8	*10 5 2	* Calculated on the average population of the summer months. The population, 12,305, taken in February 1881 does not give a fair ground for the purposes of showing the incidences per head of population.
Expenditure.				Amount.	
				Rs.	
Original Works				27,998	
Repairs and Compensation				22,937	
Police				9,214	
Conservancy Establishment				19,043	
Repayment of Loan				42,750	
Dispensary, Construction of				27,663	
Miscellaneous Establishment				23,678	
Pay of Secretary				6,000	
Gardens				8,452	
Total ...				1,87,675	

The municipal administration is entrusted under Act XIII of 1884 to a committee elected by and from among the rate-payers. The municipality is divided into two wards, *viz.* :—

(*a*) including all the Bázárs called the "*Bázár Ward.*"

(*b*) including the whole municipal area outside the bázárs and called the "*Station Ward.*"

The qualification for municipal voters is as follows :—

Class A.—House-proprietors (male or female) for houses *outside the bázárs,* one vote for every Rs. 1,000 of rent on which house tax is paid by them, and *within bázár limits,* one vote for every Rs. 25 of house-tax or frontage-tax paid by them.

Class B.—Male tenants *outside the bázárs,* one vote for every Rs. 500, and *within bázár limits,* one vote for every Rs. 125 of *boná fide* rental paid on which house-tax is assessed.

Dagshai Cantonment.

Dagshai is 11 miles from Kasauli by a cross-road and 16 miles as the crow flies to the south of Simla. It is situated on the upper portion of a treeless ridge, the highest point of which, according to a recent survey in 1880, is 6,087 feet above sea-level. It contains accommodation for a European Infantry Regiment and quarters for a small Convalescent Depôt. The Military Prison, a fine substantial building on the western summit of the hill, can receive fifty prisoners. There is a neat Roman Catholic Church and a school house used as a Protestant Church. The station is connected with the Simla cart road and has a good hill road passing through it to Náhan, the capital of the Rájput hill state of Sirmur, which lies about 40 miles

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Dagshai Cantonment.

south-east. The bázár is well supplied and contains a police station. Stone for building purposes is quarried from the hill and taken to Simla and elsewhere.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown below:—

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	2,497	1,926	571
1881 ...	3,642	2,794	848

Sabáthú.

Sabáthú is a small military cantonment built on a rising ground overlooking the Kothár stream which joins the Gambhar rivér near Harripúr. The population in 1881 was returned at 2,329, but during the summer months the number of residents must be 1,000 or 1,200 more. The Barracks contain accommodation for a European Infantry Regiment, and there are about thirty houses occupied by officers and other residents. There is a small Roman Catholic Church and a school house used as a Protestant Church.

The station is situated nine miles further to the north than Kusauli on a spur not more than 4,500 feet in height commanding the old road from Kasauli through Kakarhattí and Sairí to Simla.

This station was originally one of those retained by Sir D. Ochterlony on the termination of the Gúrkha campaign of 1815, as a political and military outpost, and was made the head-quarters of the Nasírí Battalion raised from the fragments of the Gúrkha troops; a detachment of which had formerly occupied Sabáthú as a position. The officer commanding the battalion was invested with political powers, and the appointment was held for some years by Captain Kennedy of the Honorable East India Company's Army, who in 1822 established the first Regular Settlement in Simla. It has declined in importance but it is still a small emporium of local trade and the seat of woollen manufacture conducted by Kashmírí weavers settled there. The bázár is large and fairly supplied. There is a Police Station but no Hotel nor Dâk Bungalow. The Mission has already been noticed in Chapter III and the Leper Asylum in Chapter V. Sabáthú is connected with the Simla cart road at Dharmpur and forms a stage on the old road from Kálka to Simla. It has communication by bridle roads with Rúpar and Nálagarh on the west and with Solan on the east. There is a private Dâk Bungalow or Hotel at Kakarhatti, 1½ miles from Sabáthú on the old road to Simla. The water-supply from wells is unsatisfactory, and the station is sometimes considered unhealthy.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown below:—

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	2,086	1,654	432
1881 ...	2,329	1,465	864

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Kasauli.

Kasauli is on the summit of the long ridge overhanging Kálka, at an elevation of 6,335 feet, and distant nine miles from Kálka by the old hill road. It is entirely surrounded by Native States. Kasauli was founded as a purely military station in 1842, but owing to its comparative proximity to the plains has always, as a sanitarium, attracted a considerable civil population. It is the head-quarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kasauli sub-division of the Simla district, who is also Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge for Sabáthú, Dagshaí, and Solan. Kasauli possesses a church and a chaplain permanently detailed for duty there. The head-quarters of the Commissioner of Umballa were till lately, and those of the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Umballa Circle still are at Kasauli; and during the summer months it is the residence of the General Commanding the Sirhind division, and his staff. In other respects Kasauli is, from a military point of view, merely a convalescent depôt for British artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

The Barracks contain accommodation for five or six hundred European troops, and during eight months of the year are fully occupied by convalescents. There are about fifty houses occupied by visitors from the plains, and several hotels, also churches belonging to the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies. Kasauli is connected with Simla cart road by a branch from Dharmpur, and is the first stage on the old bridle road from Kálka to Simla *viâ* Sabáthú. It has a fairly supplied bázár containing police station, dispensary and school. The Dâk Bungalow is situated on the Sabáthú road on the verge of the Cantonment which is surrounded by foreign territory. In the vicinity is the Lawrence Military Asylum of Sanáwar, founded by Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., and now under Government management. This institution receives and educates soldiers' children of both sexes, chiefly orphans, and accommodates five hundred inmates.

Messrs. Meakin & Co. have a large brewery worked on the English method close to Kasauli, but in Baghát territory.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown below :—

Year of Census.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	3,010	2,093	917
1881	...	2,807	1,998	809

The group to which the Kasauli hill belongs is known to geologists as the Sabáthú group. It forms an inner line of the sub-Himalayan, as distinguished from Himalayan, series, and has a direction from north-west to south-east, parallel with the central Himalayan chain, and at right angles to the transverse range on which stands the sanitarium of Simla. In this group the Kasauli hill, rising to a height of 6,322 feet, is the highest point. It is a ridge about two miles in length from south-east to north-west, or

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Kasauli.

five miles in circuit. Its upper strata are composed of gray and purple sandstones, overlying fine silty clays and limestone. The slopes on either side are sudden and abrupt, but are clothed in parts with a thick growth of pines, mingled here and there with oaks and rhododendrons. The summit of the hill commands a glorious view of the plains, which seem, as it were, to stretch to the very base of the hill itself. The scenery has been well described by a writer in the *Delhi Gazette*, quoted in Mr. Thornton's Gazetteer: "West and south," he writes, "the view of the plain is boundless, and after the rains, the Sutlej winds along in great majesty, its course being clearly traced from Rúpar to Ludhiána; while on the other side the Jumna can be seen. Standing on the summit of the hill looking down the declivity of nearly 6,000 feet, there is one vast map spread before you, which in the different lights of morning and evening shows a magic variety of tints and shades. The sun is just dipping into the Sutlej, where it runs due west; turn gradually to the right, and you will have a view of the plains of the Punjab, until you reach the lowest spurs of the mountain range, just where the river issues from the hills. Then comes a group of beautiful, varied hills, the highest of which is the Súrajghar above Biláspur. Behind these the white peaks begin to appear, and looking north you have the whole snowy rampart rising in uninterrupted majesty, for the hills on a level with Simla form but undulations in the foreground of this magnificent panorama. Turn further round, and to the north-east you have another group of nearer hills, the highest of which is Baghát,* and behind them the snow appearing at intervals till you reach the east. In that quarter you have lost the snow, but there is a beautiful sea of undulating hills, with here and there glimpses of the plains, until, looking south, you come again to an unlimited horizon. In all this landscape there is but one thing wanting, the one deficiency which prevents our hills from being absolutely lovely, and that is the absence of water. No lake, no stream, enlivens the view; and this makes all the rest like a beautiful face with the eyes shut."

Jutogh.

The station of Jutogh lies in a detached hill overlooking the old Kálka and Simla road, some three miles from the west end of Simla. For the six hot months of the year it is the cantonment of a mountain battery of artillery, to which a detachment of British infantry has recently been added.

Sanáwar.

Two miles north-east of Kasauli is the Sanáwar Military Asylum founded by the policy of Sir Henry Lawrence, which provides education for 247 boys and 175 girls, the fatherless or orphan children of British soldiers who have served in India. The Asylum has been described in Section A of Chapter V.

Solan.

Solan is a small plot of land situated 31 miles south of Simla, on the cart road, 11 miles beyond Dagshai. It was originally taken up as a rifle range for the troops at Sabáthú; but a good many huts have been erected in the place, and it is now used as a sani-

* The Krol mountain.

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tarium for a wing of British infantry regiment. In 1874 a battalion of British infantry was stationed there. It is entirely surrounded by the territory of Baghát, within which, at a short distance from Solan, Messrs. Dyer & Co. have constructed a brewery which is worked on the English system.

Kálka.

Kálka is a small town containing a population of about 5,000. Its situation at the entrance of routes leading into the Simla hills gives it a certain importance. It is the head-quarters of a large establishment employed in the Government Dâk and Bullock Train Service for conveyance of passengers and goods from Umballa to Simla and adjoining hill stations. There are several hotels in the town, a police station and a dispensary. Kálka is 57 miles from Simla and 39 from Umballa, and lies at an elevation of 2,400 feet, at the west of the outer range and the edge of the Umballa plains, which is here not divided from the Himalayas by any Siwalik fringe of hills.

There is no municipality at Kálka, and the sanitary and other administrative arrangements are in the charge of the Assistant Commissioner at Kasauli, and are provided for from certain local duties which form a special fund for that purpose.

Kotgúrú and Kot Kbái.

Kotgúrú and Kot Khái, except as regards administrative arrangements and district buildings, are merely villages. In the neighbourhood of Kotgúrú is a single tea plantation, and close to the tahsíl are the premises of a mission of the Church Missionary Society.

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

SIMLA DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	33,995	..	42,945
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	10,924	9,600	9,600
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	640	640	640
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	14,109	15,328	15,322
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	46,483	1,58,211	13,588
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	1,17,080	2,27,479	1,53,702
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	670	550	9,145
,, sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	1,000	1,100	1,610
,, camels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	} ..	{ ..	..
,, unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		43	262
,, Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police staff ..	..	..	174	194	189	185
Prisoners convicted ..	318	371	351	764	1,636	1,888
Civil suits,—number ..	1,456	1,481	1,136	1,852	3,144	3,515
,, —value in rupees ..	1,10,883	1,78,020	1,37,301	2,38,370	2,34,828	2,83,093
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,, —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	27,684	51,220	1,36,350
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	3	3	3
,, —patients ..	..	..	..	7,001	7,503	11,512
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	10	25	26	22
,, —scholars ..	..	..	377	564	932	854

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Simla ..	604	559	761	725	827	868	640	661	510	777	848	620	606	690	836	498	576	683
Kotgarh ..	502	501	674	676	467	546	405	487	309	781	825	1206	709	682	866	843	665	656
Barauli ..	540	532	637	684	676	924	809	712	605	822	725	330	384	408	399	402	459	594
Kot Khai ..	428	804	785	522	514	477	383	508	259	667	705	986	652	615	806	742	643	617
Kasauli ..	580	636	668	798	977	1009	1043	836	522	722	778	306	484	580	499	576	585	688

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3
	ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January	2	9
February	2	19
March	5	41
April	3	29
May	5	42
June	9	82
July	17	188
August	18	169
September	12	58
October	3	7
November	1	24
December	1	8
1st October to 1st January ..	4	17
1st January to 1st April ..	9	70
1st April to 1st October ..	65	567
Whole year	78	654

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH, FROM 1873-74 TO 1877-78.			
TAHSIL STATIONS.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Barauli ..	..	..	..	..
Kot Khai ..	..	..	..	..
Kotgarh ..	..	..	..	..
Kasauli ..	57	24	525	606

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IV, showing TEMPERATURE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).								
	May.			*July.*			*December.*		
YEAR.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
1868-69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869-70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870-71 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1871-72 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872-73 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873-74 ..	88	42	64·30	85	56	68·75	66	29	47·30
1874-75 ..	83·0	49·0	69·30	78·0	58·5	65·75	58·0	35·0	46·64
1875-76 ..	85·0	51·5	66·30	78·0	59·0	66·20	63·0	30·0	48·40
1876-77 ..	86·0	69·2	42·0	87·5	66·4	52·0	60·0	47·2	33·0
1877-78 ..	84.0	62·2	44·0	86·5	66·4	44·0	62·3	46·5	21·0
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	94·4	74·6	55·4	77·3	67·5	58·4	65·3	51·0	34·6
1880-81 ..	86·4	46·5	68·4	79·3	55·4	66·3	58·4	30·1	44·3
1881-82 ..	83·3	67·6	46·4	78·8	66·8	55·9	69·3	51·3	37·6

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4
	District.	Tahsils Simla and Barauli.	Tahsils Kot Khai and Kotgarh.
Total square miles	18	4	14
Cultivated square miles	15	4	11
Culturable square miles	3	1	2
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	20	7	13
Total population	42,945	33,098	9,847
Urban population	22,036	22,036	..
Rural population	20,909	11,062	9,847
Total population per square mile ..	2,386	8,274	703
Rural population per square mile ..	1,162	2,766	703
Towns & Villages. Over 10,000 souls	1	1	..
Towns & Villages. 5,000 to 10,000	..	..	..
Towns & Villages. 3,000 to 5,000	1	1	..
Towns & Villages. 2,000 to 3,000	4	4	..
Towns & Villages. 1,000 to 2,000	..	..	..
Towns & Villages. 500 to 1,000	3	3	..
Towns & Villages. Under 500	254	112	142
Towns & Villages. Total	263	121	142
Occupied houses .. Towns ..	2,726	2,726	..
Occupied houses .. Villages ..	3,833	2,319	1,514
Unoccupied houses .. Towns ..	781	781	..
Unoccupied houses .. Villages ..	537	321	216
Resident families .. Towns ..	7,189	7,189	..
Resident families .. Villages ..	4,874	2,981	1,893

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils.					
			Immigrants.	Emigrants.						

Nil.

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	District.			Tahsils.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Simla and Barauli.	Kot Khai and Kotgarh.	Villages.
Persons ..	42,945	..	..	33,098	9,847	20,909
Males ..	..	27,593	..	22,739	4,854	11,455
Females ..	..	..	15,352	10,359	4,993	9,454
Hindus ..	32,428	20,314	12,114	22,753	9,675	18,632
Sikhs ..	202	189	13	200	2	23
Jains ..	23	16	7	23	..	8
Buddhists ..	4	3	1	..	4	4
Zoroastrians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	6,935	4,868	2,067	6,804	131	1,726
Christians ..	3,353	2,203	1,150	3,318	35	516
Others and unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and Eurasian Christians ..	3,143	2,082	1,061	3,134	9	..
Sunnis ..	6,464	4,435	2,029	6,333	131	1,716
Shiahs ..	396	361	35	396	..	10
Wahabis	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4
		Distribution by Tahsils.	
Language.	District.	Simla and Barauli.	Kot Khai and Kotgarh.
Hindustani ..	9,805	9,663	142
Bagri ..	176	176	..
Panjabi ..	7,602	7,279	323
Pashtu ..	30	30	..
Pahari ..	20,912	11,542	9,370
Tibeti ..	397	397	..
Kashmiri ..	456	456	..
Nepalese ..	131	131	..
Persian ..	16	16	..
English ..	3,136	3,124	12

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Total Numbers.			Males, by religion.				
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman	Proportion per mille of population.
	Total population ..	42,945	27,593	15,352	20,314	189	16	4,868	1,000
6	Pathan ..	1,420	1,140	280	..	..	..	1,140	33
1	Jat ..	235	196	39	158	17	..	21	5
2	Rajput ..	1,849	1,445	404	1,184	..	..	261	43
20	Kanet ..	9,090	4,972	4,118	4,968	4	..	..	212
27	Abir ..	536	289	247	289	..	..	..	12
17	Shekh ..	3,676	2,459	1,217	..	..	..	2,459	86
8	Brahman ..	2,567	1,861	706	1,861	..	..	..	60
120	Pujari ..	227	112	115	112	..	..	..	5
24	Saiyad ..	315	212	103	..	..	..	212	7
14	Banya ..	1,042	837	205	835	..	2	..	24
75	Sud ..	401	356	45	356	..	..	..	9
16	Khatri ..	331	243	88	238	5	..	..	8
26	Kashmiri ..	205	115	90	..	..	..	115	5
4	Chuhra ..	1,845	1,160	685	1,155	5	..	..	43
5	Chamar ..	3,384	2,024	1,360	2,018	4	..	2	79
9	Julaha ..	700	511	189	442	..	..	69	16
73	Gadaria ..	242	139	103	135	..	..	4	6
15	Jhinwar ..	337	261	76	210	..	..	51	8
22	Lohar ..	715	450	265	429	1	..	20	17
11	Tarkhan ..	1,042	943	99	789	150	..	4	24
32	Dhobi ..	732	427	305	399	..	..	28	17
30	Sunar ..	330	182	148	180	1	..	1	8
99	Kori ..	540	325	215	325	..	..	..	13
127	Jaiswara ..	257	185	72	185	..	..	..	6
41	Dumna ..	457	250	207	250	..	..	..	11
66	Koli ..	3,794	2,098	1,696	2,098	..	..	..	88
50	Dagi ..	264	153	111	153	..	..	..	6

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions	12,482	5,054	13,481	8,149	1,630	2,149
	Hindus	8,606	3,614	10,495	6,653	1,213	1,847
	Sikhs	44	1	138	11	7	1
	Jains	2	3	11	3	3	1
	Buddhists	2	..	1	1	..	..
	Musalmans	1,957	640	2,543	1,176	368	251
	Christians	1,871	796	293	305	39	49
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	4,524	3,292	4,886	5,308	590	1,400
	0—10	9,930	9,729	70	265	..	6
	10—15	9,085	6,777	890	3,129	25	98
	15—20	6,949	2,297	2,934	7,470	117	233
	20—25	5,191	654	4,556	8,875	253	471
	25—30	3,825	236	5,775	9,217	399	547
	30—40	2,014	158	7,359	8,545	627	1,296
	40—50	870	120	8,020	6,764	1,109	3,116
	50—60	509	58	7,641	4,058	1,850	5,884
	Over 60	445	106	6,571	1,799	2,984	8,095

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	296	205	501	..	..	170
1878 ..	..	..	..	450	255	705	..	2	270
1879 ..	..	..	..	686	327	1,013	108	32	392
1880 ..	232	164	396	453	344	797	1	..	314
1881 ..	286	246	532	461	266	727	..	..	282

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIA, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	39	66	65	58	49	277
February ..	39	35	62	57	45	238
March ..	38	37	54	54	42	225
April ..	43	52	79	47	70	291
May ..	48	77	74	82	49	330
June ..	49	65	76	64	62	316
July ..	28	51	169	72	71	391
August ..	46	59	127	71	65	368
September ..	50	80	92	90	72	384
October ..	35	67	98	84	87	371
November ..	41	53	73	58	60	285
December ..	45	63	44	60	55	267
Total ..	501	705	1,013	797	727	3,743

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	9	22	22	25	12	90
February ..	14	11	23	15	13	76
March ..	8	13	12	21	14	68
April ..	12	14	13	17	23	79
May ..	12	33	22	26	20	113
June ..	25	19	35	31	25	135
July ..	9	16	50	24	19	118
August ..	17	25	47	25	32	146
September ..	19	40	58	38	42	197
October ..	11	31	55	47	44	188
November ..	19	25	40	19	18	121
December ..	15	21	15	26	20	97
TOTAL ..	170	270	392	314	282	1,428

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions .. Total ..	16	7	60	31	74	33	98	25
All religions .. Villages ..	12	6	42	23	45	26	47	11
Hindus ..	16	6	52	27	54	22	87	23
Sikhs ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	..	1	6	3	16	9	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions Total ..	797	4,573	416	478	Musalmans ..	146	561	10	19
All religions Villages ..	310	859	182	51	Christians ..	336	1,356	400	414
Hindus ..	313	2,610	6	44	Tahsils Simla and Barauli ..	688	4,335	405	468
Sikhs ..	1	40	..	1					
Jains ..	1	6	..	..	" Kot Khai and Kotgarh ..	109	238	11	10
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..					

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Govt.
1868-69 ..	..	640	10,284	10,924	..	511	..	511	11,435	14,109	1,715
1873-74 ..	..	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511	..	1,920	11,520	15,328	1,715
1878-79 ..	..	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511	..	1,920	11,520	15,322	1,715
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsils Simla and Barauli	..	342	1,824	2,166	607	37	..	644	2,810	5,475	..
" Kotkhai and Kotgarh ..	..	298	7,136	7,434	802	474	..	1,276	8,710	9,847	1,715

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Whole District.				Tahsils Simla and Barauli.				Tahsils Kot Khai and Kotgarh.			
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.												
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	9	153	1,931	7,874	..	..	..	..	9	153	1,931	7,874
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	8	120	500	2,448	8	120	500	2,448	..	..	..	..
F.—GRANTEES OF GOVERNMENT NOT FALLING UNDER ANY PREVIOUS CLASS, AND PAYING REVENUE DIRECT TO GOVERNMENT IN THE POSITION OF :—												
Lessees	3	4	5	76	3	4	5	76	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	20	277	2,436	10,398	11	124	505	2,524	9	153	1,931	7,874

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	District Simla.		*Tahsils Simla and Barauli.*		*Tahsils Kot Khai and Kotgarh.*	
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.						
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors	10	34	10	34	..	..
Total paying rent in cash ..	10	34	10	34	..	..
GRAND TOTAL of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	10	34	10	34	..	..
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.						
III. Subject to village service and payment of rent	1	2	..	..	1	2
GRAND TOTAL OF TENURES	11	36	10	34	1	2

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads	..	330	..
Canals	..	..	..
State Railways	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	117	2,148	499
Total ..	117	2,478	499

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	5,620	600	3,000	..	..	1,000	150	10	..	350	30	40	..	..	15
1874-75 ..	5,457	600	2,500	..	..	1,500	250	12	..	300	30	10	..	..	13
1875-76 ..	13,184	1,870	3,221	872	745	1,655	2,614	3	..	252	6	..	..	..	4
1876-77 ..	13,671	1,875	3,610	..	..	1,282	3,134	5	..	244	5	..	..	..	7
1877-78 ..	13,025	1,882	3,800	..	..	1,284	3,100	506	..	252	7	..	..	..	8
1878-79 ..	12,933	1,885	3,950	..	..	1,283	3,050	510	..	202	6	..	..	..	8
1879-80 ..	13,488	1,993	4,110	..	..	1,292	3,120	510	..	210	10	1	..	..	6
1880-81 ..	12,994	1,893	4,375	..	..	1,292	3,020	9	..	226	10	¼	..	..	6
1881-82 ..	12,927	1,873	4,370	840	650	1,300	3,025	9	..	266	12	1	..	..	6
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
Simla & Barauli	4,315	623	1,500	..	..	1,279	500	300	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Kotkhai & Kotgarh	8,768	1,283	2,621	..	..	11	2,563	9	..	230	9	..	..	..	7
TOTAL ..	13,084	1,905	4,121	..	..	1,290	3,063	309	..	231	9	1	..	..	7

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice ..		Maximum ..	1	8	0	468
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
Indigo ..		Maximum ..	..	..	..	..
		Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Cotton ..		Maximum ..	1	8	0	35
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
Sugar ..		Maximum ..	..	..	..	..
		Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Opium ..		Maximum ..	1	8	0	2
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
Tobacco ..		Maximum ..	1	8	0	23
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
Wheat ..	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	8	0	260
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	8	0	
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
Inferior grains ..	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	8	0	285
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	2	0	
		Minimum ..	0	12	0	
Oil seeds ..	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	8	0	..
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	2	0	
		Minimum ..	0	12	0	
Fibres ..	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	8	0	..
		Minimum ..	1	2	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	2	0	
		Minimum ..	0	12	0	
Gram ..		..	..	..	..	..
Barley ..		..	..	..	..	261
Bajra ..		..	..	..	..	..
Jawar ..		..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables ..		..	..	..	..	1,025
Tea ..		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.	
	1868-69	1873-74	1878-79	Simla and Barauli.	Kot Khai and Kotgarh.
Cows and bullocks ..	670	550	9,145	3,633	5,512
Horses ..	16	20	116	110	6
Ponies ..	40	50	112	112	..
Donkeys ..	30	40	120	120	..
Sheep and goats ..	1,000	1,100	1,610	485	1,125
Pigs ..	100	..	361	111	250
Camels ..	..	..	..	..	..
Carts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ploughs ..	310	350	3,049	1,049	2,000
Boats ..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.			Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	13,549	7,950	21,499	17	Agricultural labourers ..	59	274	333
2	Occupation specified ..	11,514	7,305	18,819	18	Pastoral ..	44	87	131
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	188	4,119	4,307	19	Cooks and other servants ..	1,810	296	2,106
					20	Water-carriers ..	300	62	362
4	Civil administration ..	758	95	853	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	632	112	744
5	Army ..	1,128	21	1,149	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	16	104	120
6	Religion ..	15	34	49					
7	Barbers ..	85	24	109	23	Workers in leather ..	44	..	44
8	Other professions ..	58	41	99	24	Boot-makers ..	97	195	292
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	138	48	186	25	Workers in wool and pashm	25	6	31
					26	,, ,, silk ..	4	25	29
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	617	315	932	27	,, ,, cotton ..	96	94	190
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	48	23	71	28	,, ,, wood ..	781	138	919
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	43	12	55	29	Potters ..	6	28	34
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	72	28	100
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	70	136	206					
14	Landowners ..	50	3,201	3,251	31	Workers in iron ..	102	54	156
15	Tenants ..	34	520	554	32	General labourers ..	2,477	795	3,272
16	Joint-cultivators ..	..	2	2	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	81	116	197

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIIA of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing & manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	..	2	25	..	..	60	67	1	27	9
Number of workmen in large works — Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	..	2	500	..	..	194	181	1	159	41
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	..	32	620	..	..	34,392	17,372	144	22,992	3,953

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Number of private looms or small works.	44	27	2	11	..	52	29	356
Number of workmen in large works. — Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	67
Number of workmen in large works. — Female .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	153	112	3	22	..	139	117	1,624
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
stimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	12,758	6,086	300	2,640	..	18,650	1,17,840	2,37,779

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	Number of seers and chitanks per rupee.																													
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton. (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	11	12	15	6	11	14	..	..	17	11	14	10	5	11	15	1	18	10	3	8	2	9	2	..	11	15	5	2	7	4
1862-63 ..	16	13	23	5	19	9	..	..	17	11	14	15	7	..	12	2	14	15	2	9	2	13	1	11	121	5	5	2	6	8
1863-64 ..	18	8	23	2	21	13	..	..	17	15	18	10	7	7	12	9	29	14	1	6	2	9	1	14	130	10	5	2	6	12
1864-65 ..	17	3	23	4	21	3	..	..	18	1	15	5	6	13	12	10	29	14	2	9	2	15	1	14	130	10	5	3	6	10
1865-66 ..	12	11	18	12	19	4	..	..	17	8	15	3	5	11	17	4	27	1	2	2	3	1	1	13	130	10	5	2	6	8
1866-67 ..	13	6	19	11	18	6	..	..	18	4	16	5	5	10	14	15	13	8	2	1	2	12	1	7	111	15	5	2	6	8
1867-68 ..	13	4	20	6	15	11	..	..	17	11	13	11	5	13	12	2	14	8	2	5	2	4	1	5	93	5	4	12	6	1
1868-69 ..	11	10	16	7	14	3	..	..	13	8	12	10	5	5	8	15	14	3	1	12	2	7	1	5	130	10	5	1	5	12
1869-70 ..	8	1	10	11	8	7	..	..	10	4	8	1	3	15	7	7	10	13	1	8	2	5	1	5	92	6	4	5	5	9
1870-71 ..	11	5	16	15	13	14	..	..	11	3	9	1	4	15	12	2	12	7	1	11	2	5	1	6	81	3	4	3	6	2
1871-72 ..	13	..	16	..	14	8	15	..	..	..	16	..	5	..	7	..	16	..	2	4	2	8	1	8	80	..	4	8	7	..
1872-73 ..	13	..	16	..	14	8	15	..	..	..	16	..	5	..	7	..	16	..	2	4	2	8	1	8	80	..	4	8	7	..
1873-74 ..	15	..	23	..	15	..	17	..	..	..	18	..	5	8	11	..	22	13	2	4	2	8	1	8	120	..	4	8	6	12
1874-75 ..	15	..	15	..	18	..	18	..	22	..	18	..	5	..	10	..	26	..	2	8	2	8	1	8	120	..	4	8	7	4
1875-76 ..	19	..	27	..	26	8	28	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	14	..	30	..	2	8	3	..	1	8	100	..	4	8	8	4
1876-77 ..	19	..	24	..	23	..	20	..	21	..	18	..	10	..	13	..	32	..	3	..	3	..	1	8	100	..	5	..	7	12
1877-78 ..	13	..	14	..	14	..	16	..	15	..	14	..	8	8	8	..	25	..	2	8	2	8	1	8	125	..	5	..	8	..
1878-79 ..	11	..	16	..	12	..	13	..	15	..	13	..	6	..	9	..	11	..	2	12	2	..	1	8	80	..	4	8	7	8
1879-80 ..	10	8	13	8	14	..	15	..	14	..	13	..	6	..	11	..	16	..	2	4	2	4	1	3	80	..	5	..	7	4
1880-81 ..	10	6	15	..	15	8	16	..	18	..	18	..	8	8	10	8	16	..	2	4	2	4	1	7	80	..	4	8	7	4
1881-82 ..	17	8	27	15	19	..	23	..	22	..	23	..	9	..	12	8	16	..	2	8	2	8	1	6	80	..	4	8	7	8

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY. Skilled. Highest	Skilled. Lowest	Unskilled. Highest	Unskilled. Lowest	CARTS PER DAY. Highest	CARTS PER DAY. Lowest	CAMELS PER DAY Highest	CAMELS PER DAY Lowest	DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY. Highest	DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY. Lowest	BOATS PER DAY. Highest	BOATS PER DAY. Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0	
1873-74 ..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0	
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878-79 ..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0		0 0 0	0 0 0
1879-80 ..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0		0 0 0	0 0 0
1880-81 ..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0		0 0 0	0 0 0
1881-82 ..	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0		0 0 0	0 0 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	EXCISE. Spirits.	EXCISE. Drugs.	Stamps.	Total Collections.
1868-69	13,378	70	33,105	..	20,885	5,767	38,420	1,11,625
1869-70	13,598	88	33,225	..	16,591	7,419	32,994	1,03,915
1870-71	13,598	121	33,131	..	22,400	5,622	33,790	1,08,662
1871-72	13,598	131	1,44,799	292	23,787	6,978	28,683	2,18,268
1872-73	13,598	106	1,44,465	972	26,418	6,462	33,132	2,25,153
1873-74	13,598	148	1,44,465	949	23,783	6,538	37,998	2,27,479
1874-75	13,595	106	1,44,465	961	19,166	5,657	37,205	2,21,155
1875-76	13,592	173	1,44,465	939	21,719	7,590	38,763	2,27,241
1876-77	13,592	184	1,44,465	965	28,545	7,691	43,647	2,39,089
1877-78	13,592	1,657	44,465	973	26,601	7,968	42,104	1,37,360
1878-79	13,588	219	44,465	1,599	26,923	7,577	45,764	1,40,135
1879-80	13,595	323	44,465	1,194	26,388	6,694	51,365	1,44,024
1880-81	13,592	320	44,465	1,491	32,253	7,672	43,770	1,43,563
1881-82	13,592	287	44,465	1,625	36,029	8,248	39,995	1,44,241

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:— Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE. Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. Grazing dues. By enumeration of cattle.	Grazing dues. By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	67,990	516	..	..	..	..	414	..	..	..	..	102
Total of 5 years— 1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	67,978	2,268	..	1,461	..	..	1,616	..	..	447	..	652
1878-79 ..	13,592	219	..	219	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	13,592	323	..	285	..	..	285	..	..	2	..	38
1880-81 ..	13,592	320	..	254	..	..	254	..	..	3	..	66
1881-82 ..	13,592	287	..	270	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	17
Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsils Simla & Barauli	25,962	292	..	118	..	..	118	..	..	3	..	174
,, Kotkhai & Kotgarh	41,997	2,461	..	1,970	..	..	1,970	..	..	449	..	491

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.	
TAHSIL.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Simla and Barauli ..	164	247	7	36	..	..	171	283	140	230
Kot Khai & Kotgarh ..	266	533	233	461	407	453	906	1,447	585	1,136
Total District ..	430	780	240	497	407	453	1,077	1,730	725	1,366

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—*Concluded.*								NO. OF ASSIGNEES.					
TAHSIL.	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	TOTAL.
Simla and Barauli ..	..	..	..	..	31	53	..	..	3	..	..	10	..	13
Kot Khai & Kotgarh ..	6	12	..	..	315	299	..	..	8	2	..	22	..	32
Total District ..	6	12	..	..	346	352	..	..	11	2	..	32	..	45

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	Balances of land revenue in rupees. — Fixed revenue.	Balances of land revenue in rupees. — Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.	Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
1868-69	220	..	..	..
1869-70	..	..	..	..
1870-71	..	..	..	..
1871-72	..	..	..	..
1872-73	..	..	..	..
1873-74	..	..	..	..
1874-75	3	..	..	..
1875-76	6	..	..	..
1876-77	..	..	..	..
1877-78	..	..	..	..
1878-79	4	..	..	..
1879-80	..	..	..	..
1880-81	..	..	..	..
1881-82	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	140	119	6,239	..	..	..	388	269	16,070
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	262	255	14,776	4	9	1,463	580	414	24,751
1878-79 ..	60	37	3,656	..	..	..	120	188	4,975
1879-80 ..	59	57	3,326	3	4	2,410	157	93	4,769
1880-81 ..	56	76	5,124	49	45	3,744	85	50	4,960
1881-82 ..	32	30	2,374	..	..	..	83	60	4,977
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Simla and Barauli ..	21	30	1,563	3	4	2,410	26	28	1,706
" Kot Khai and Kotgarh ..	263	246	16,017	49	45	3,744	489	447	22,311

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES. Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	..	..	..	311	219	10,573	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	37	37	1,666	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	37	20	1,672	..	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	28	19	1,245	..	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	36	28	1,700	..	..	..
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Simla and Barauli ..	..	..	..	8	15	633	..	..	..
" Kot Khai and Kotgarh ..	..	..	..	165	103	6,691	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXVB of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years nclude *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	26,150	9,295	25,803	9,105	289	50	28	367	1,043,138	19,671	29,632	1,092,441
1878-79 ..	30,773	14,991	29,469	14,227	319	25	33	377	1,085,357	34,752	89,189	1,209,298
1879-80 ..	30,874	20,491	28,649	19,792	267	11	29	366	1,353,552	28,430	64,429	1,446,411
1880-81 ..	28,370	15,400	25,443	14,600	199	2	25	284	823,469	900	29,254	871,062
1881-82 ..	21,781	18,214	19,207	17,017	219	11	13	290	1,306,821	29,283	162,558	1,498,662

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Simla	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Registrar Simla	128	79	207	150	59	209
,, Kasauli	33	28	61	39	19	58
,, Kot Khai	11	5	16	15	7	22
Total of district ..	172	112	284	205	85	290

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79 ..	3	11	9	6	17	15	55	174	319	412	358	1,379	13,567	276
1879-80 ..	3	10	13	11	19	29	55	185	342	415	335	1,417	15,525	276
1880-81 ..	2	4	4	7	13	20	44	166	..	..	..	260	7,835	5
1881-82 ..	3	3	3	5	12	18	41	160	..	..	..	245	7,475	5
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Kasauli ..	..	1	..	1	2	5	8	89	..	..	..	106	1,790	4
Simla ..	3	2	3	4	10	13	33	71	..	..	..	139	5,685	1

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries.	No. of retail shops.		Consumption in gallons.		No. of retail licenses.		Consumption in maunds.				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78 ..	2	8	44	..	2,785	5	5	8	9½	3	..	26,587	7,968	34,555
1878-79 ..	2	8	54	3,796	2,487	5	5	6¼	9	¾	..	26,923	7,575	34,498
1879-80 ..	2	8	44	4,071	2,938	5	5	7	12	..	..	26,368	6,595	32,963
1880-81 ..	2	8	47	4,564	3,738	5	5	7¼	11¼	½	¼	32,231	7,654	39,885
1881-82 ..	2	8	50	6,722	4,285	5	5	9	10	¾	¼	36,029	8,248	44,277
TOTAL ..	10	40	239	19,153	16,233	25	25	37½	51¾	5	½	148,138	38,040	186,178
Average ..	2	8	48	3,831	3,247	5	5	7½	10	1	..	29,628	7,608	37,236

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post, and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	782	..	..	972	..	..	..	972
1875-76 ..	..	..	2,329	..	..	732	..	21	..	753
1876-77 ..	..	..	987	..	..	802	..	..	..	802
1877-78 ..	..	..	2,468	..	..	957	..	..	..	957
1878-79 ..	..	..	1,079	..	..	972	..	229	..	1,201
1879-80 ..	1,344	457	1,801	..	..	972	..	84	142	1,198
1880-81 ..	1,324	354	1,678	150	..	972	..	84	300	1,506
1881-82 ..	1,326	3,443	4,769	..	..	972	..	84	430	1,486

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	1	117	..	..	1	22	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	150	6	184
1878-79 ..	..	..	1	126	..	..	1	9	2	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	161	8	234
1879-80 ..	..	..	1	20	..	..	2	17	1	24	..	..	2	127	8	196	4	128	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	1	18	..	..	2	20	1	23	..	..	2	151	2	99	4	147	5	120
1881-82 ..	..	..	1	14	..	..	2	21	1	29	..	..	2	149	8	78	4	159	7	142
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(b) 193	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	1	23
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(b) 195	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	3	31
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	242	..	..	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	222	..	..	2	18
1881-82 ..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	186	..	..	4	31

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

(b) According to the old classification includes scholars in both the Middle and Primary Departments.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Simla ..	2nd	3,998	3,457	2,191	4,583	6,400	516	519	213	541	865	231	239	122	275	437
Kasauli ..	2nd	2,918	3,110	3,264	2,858	3,807	500	624	623	933	474	311	285	324	624	158
Dagshai ..	3rd	1,851	3,118	..	..	..	520	252	..	..	..	167	118	..	..	..
Total ..	..	8,767	9,685	5,455	7,448	10,207	1,536	1,195	836	1,474	1,339	709	632	446	899	595

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Simla ..	2nd	4,745	4,005	2,526	5,399	7,702	318	263	288	220	438	3,604	2,345	2,961	2,676	3,650
Kasauli ..	2nd	3,729	4,019	4,211	4,415	4,439	61	80	107	113	93	1,255	1,447	1,255	1,731	1,627
Dagshai ..	3rd	2,538	3,488	..	..	..	55	59	..	..	..	842	763	..	..	..
Total ..	..	11,012	11,512	6,737	9,814	12,141	434	402	395	333	531	5,701	4,555	4,216	4,407	5,277

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	* Land.	* Other matters.	* Total.	
1878	3,359	17	100	3,476	691	2,82,402	2,83,093	687
1879	3,156	11	169	3,336	9,869	2,43,627	2,53,496	902
1880	2,759	14	92	2,865	538	2,31,409	2,31,947	716
1881	2,558	15	87	2,660	294	2,26,008	2,26,302	721
1882	2,185	8	102	2,295	1,195	2,69,876	2,71,071	729

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	2,356	3,119	3,143	3,099	2,810
	Discharged	445	331	255	239	664
	Acquitted	38	36	173	165	29
	Convicted	1,888	2,741	2,721	2,683	2,099
	Committed or referred	3	5	..	6	7
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	770	1,049
	" (summary)	..	..	..	458	276
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	206	179
	" (summary)	..	..	..	43	48
	Total cases disposed of	1,262	2,338	1,799	1,477	1,552
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	..	2	..	..	..
	Transportation for life	..	1	..	..	3
	" for a term	1	1	..	..	..
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,664	2,526	2,510	2,421	1,857
	" 10 to 50 rupees	64	87	76	61	77
	" 50 to 100 "	7	14	5	3	10
	" 100 to 500 "	3	2	2	3	3
	" 500 to 1,000 "	..	..	..	1	..
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	42	77	49	98	104
	" 6 months to 2 years	46	47	32	19	23
	" over 2 years	2	3	2	1	1
	Whipping	79	43	67	68	47
	Find sureties of the peace	8	3	2	11	6
	Recognisance to keep the peace	4	1	11	3	5
	Give sureties for good behaviour	7	11	26	10	9

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	*Number of cases inquired into.*					*Number of persons arrested or summoned.*					*Number of persons convicted.*				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	..	3	1	1	8	..	28	7	7	7	..	28	3	5
Murder and attempts to murder	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against the person	15	16	23	18	8	28	20	57	16	14	17	12	47	10	..
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	31	20	30	27	18	18	23	19	14	15	14	20	14	11	15
Total minor offences against the person	8	4	7	5	6	10	4	8	15	10	6	2	6	12	5
Cattle theft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total minor offences against property	184	198	177	198	217	145	158	155	179	200	109	125	123	131	162
Total cognizable offences	238	258	237	248	249	197	205	239	238	239	146	157	190	167	192
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Offences relating to marriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total non-cognizable offences	943	798	1,276	1,046	995	957	964	1,285	1,058	1,020	952	933	1,272	1,051	1,007
GRAND TOTAL of offences	1,400	1,365	1,854	2,118	2,127	1,391	1,527	1,965	2,368	2,176	1,297	1,390	1,860	2,214	2,027

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	No. in Gaol at beginning of the year.		*No. imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous Occupation of male convicts.*					
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	22	..	107	1	37	51	..	4	..	71	19	..	..
1878-79	23	1	96	4	35	50	..	8	..	69	10	..	..
1879-80	8	..	89	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1
1880-81	5	..	90	1	6	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
1881-82	10	..	90	3	6	5	..	2	..	6	2	1	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts.							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
YEAR.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	105	15	8	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	3,159	156
1878-79	85	10	25	3	..	1	..	5	..	1	3,038	964
1879-80	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3,070	94
1880-81	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,853	503
1881-82	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	2,911	575

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Simla ..	Simla ..	13,258	8,377	164	14	3,153	1,550	1,141	1,162
	Dagshai ..	3,642	2,129	2	..	624	887	612	595
	Kasauli ..	2,807	1,825	13	1	625	343	444	632
	Subathu ..	2,329	1,465	..	..	807	57	529	440

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	*Total population by the Census of*	*Total births registered during the year*					*Total deaths registered during the year*				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Blank.												

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	1	2
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	Simla.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Simla.
Class of Municipality ..	I.	Class of Municipality ..	I.
1870-71	45,665	1876-77	52,760
1871-72	38,801	1877-78	69,726
1872-73	42,583	1878-79	1,36,350
1873-74	51,202	1879-80	1,56,661
1874-75	70,805	1880-81	1,59,806
1875-76	62,812	1881-82	1,77,448

Table No. XLVA, showing MUNICIPAL MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing & manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	..	12	5
Number of workmen in large works — Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	..	..	..	..	..	66	44	..	72	15
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	..	..	..	..	..	19,800	7,392	..	13,824	1,440

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	17	8	..	..	..	23	14	112
Number of workmen in large works. — Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	67
Number of workmen in large works. — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	51	32	..	..	..	46	55	381
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	5,508	2,304	..	..	..	7,728	1,12,900	1,70,806

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

SIMLA DISTRICT

1888-9.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the
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